

15¢ DECEMBER 1957

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 11

The Christmas Cake

SEE PAGE 12

MEET COMMANDER GLEASON



"FOR UNTO YOU IS BORN THIS DAY IN THE CITY
OF DAVID A SAVIOUR, WHICH IS CHRIST THE LORD."



Introducing NEW SWEEP-WING 58

(So advanced it leaves the rest behind !)



A MOST UNUSUAL NEW CAR is on display for the first time. It is very low, very daring, beautifully proportioned. "Sweep-Wing 58" is the successor to the 1957 Sweep-Wing Dodge

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A toast to the riotous movie from the No. 1 best-seller about the Navy public relations boys in the South Pacific who made almost everything except sea duty!

M-G-M presents in CinemaScope and METROCOLOR

DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER

Starring **GLENN FORD**

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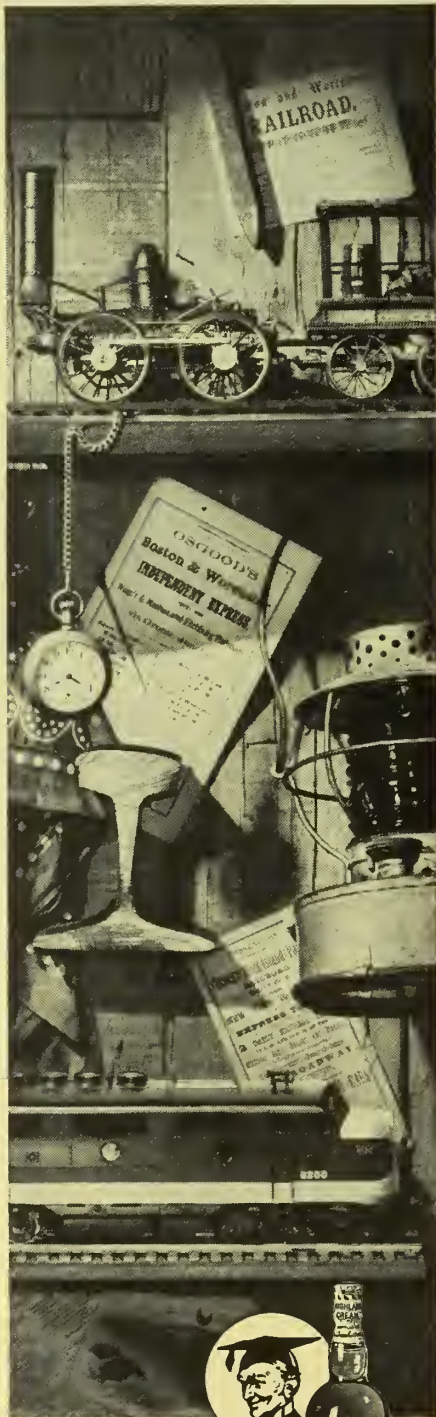
ANNE FRANCIS • KEENAN WYNN • FRED CLARK

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Screen Play by DOROTHY KINGSLEY and GEORGE WELLS • Based on the Novel by WILLIAM BRINKLEY
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of **TEACHER'S**
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Schieffelin & Co., New York

Vol. 63, No. 6; December 1957



THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE



Cover by Richard Beattie

Contents for December 1957

THE CHRISTMAS CAKE by Benton Resnick.....	11
A TRUE STORY ABOUT HALF-STARVED MEN WILLING TO SHARE.	
THE LEGION'S NEW COMMANDER by Robert B. Pitkin.....	12
MEET JOHN S. GLEASON, JR., OF CHICAGO AND WINNETKA, ILL.	
WE SAW THE RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHT by J. Frank Diggs.....	14
WHAT "THE MIGHTY RED ARMY" IS REALLY LIKE.	
MEDICAL RESEARCH ON A MAMMOTH SCALE by Tom Mahoney...	16
THROUGH THE VA ALL MANKIND WILL BENEFIT.	
WITHOUT WARNING by Col. Rudolph L. Duncan.....	18
THE GENERAL COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY HE WAS NOT TOLD.	
READY FOR THE ROAD by Larry Siegel.....	20
WHY NOT THIS CRAZY DRIVING TEST FOR DRIVERS WHO ARE LIKEWISE?	
OUR FORGOTTEN WAR	22
FOUR PAGES OF PICTURES TO REMIND YOU OF A WAR WE LOST.	
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION	29

Features

SOUND OFF!	4	ROD AND GUN CLUB ..	8	PRO AND CON	26
EDITOR'S CORNER ..	6	PRODUCTS PARADE ..	8	NEWSLETTER	27
PERSONAL AFFAIRS ..	8	ABOUT BOOKS	8	PARTING SHOTS	64

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John S. Gleason, Jr., National Commander, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

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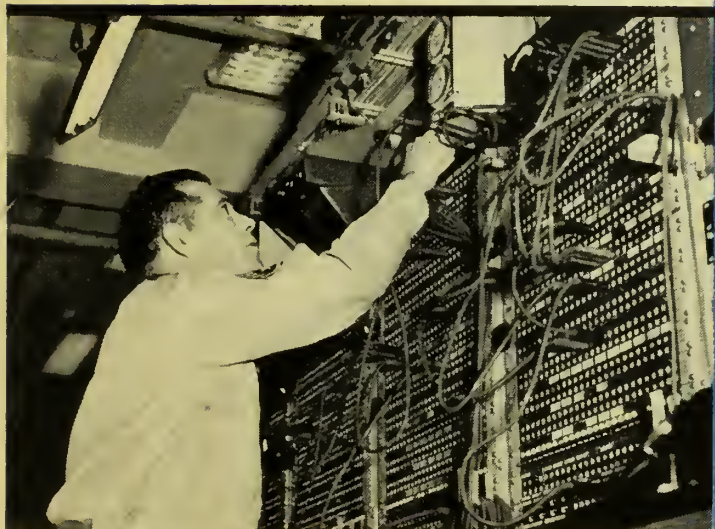
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FORMER SERVICEMEN

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reels, but...**



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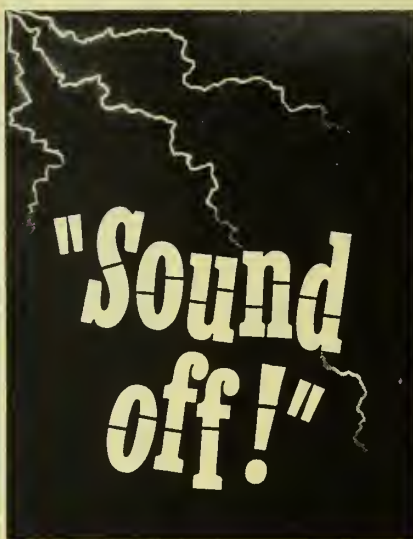
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4 • THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • DECEMBER 1957



SAVED BY THE BELL

Sir: I noticed in the October issue the insert "Saved By the Bell." In all my years as a member of The American Legion, since 1922, I have never seen in the magazine such a wonderful setup of what the organization does for its veterans, and I'd suggest that this insert be sent to all Posts to be placed on the bulletin boards. As a disabled veteran I can appreciate this insert very much. Keep up the good work and God bless you in all your efforts to enroll those veterans who do not belong to the Legion.

Fred P. Amthor
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have been a Legionnaire for 35 years, having held practically all Post offices as well as District offices. When I first saw "Saved By the Bell," I groaned and said to myself: "Oh, no! Not going to comics." However, I started reading and soon found that it was far from being a comic. Gentlemen, may I congratulate you! This is one of the greatest, clearest articles on activities of our organization that has ever been published. This should open the eyes of the most bullheaded veteran.

Chester D. Rowton
Nevada, Mo.

Sir: "Saved By the Bell" is a good story, but I really burned when the last page came and went without a single, lonely, encouraging word for those of us who are working so hard to revive the Sons of The American Legion.

John M. Groat
Long Beach, Calif.

AMENDMENT NEEDED

Sir: For nine years, from 1941 to 1950, I posed as a communist for the FBI. During these long and trying years I observed, from within and from without the Communist Party, how easily Soviet agents and their cohorts, the American communists and their sympathizers, have been able to manipulate, both overtly and covertly, against

our government. It is my firm conviction that lack of adequate and appropriate legislation has, to a large extent, hindered and negated the collective efforts of the congressional committees, the Justice Department, and the FBI in meeting this danger. Now that the United States Supreme Court has rendered valueless the tenor of the Smith Act, and the State Sedition Acts, it is apparent that new legislative steps are necessary. Therefore, I earnestly and sincerely suggest to the loyal citizenry, and to the Congress of the United States, that an Amendment to our Constitution be adopted which would define and punish conspiracy, sedition, and treason—in peacetime as well as in time of war.

Matt Cvetic
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOPE FROM RED CHINA

Sir: Trade with Red China? No, a thousand times no. Such trade will open up the largest dope market we ever experienced. James Roosevelt's arguments for trade with Red China, in "Pro and Con" for September, just don't make good sense. Just weasel words of another Roosevelt. If you go along with Roosevelt and his crowd on this, don't come around and cry on my shoulder. This is what you will get the day we recognize Red China.

George P. Harper
Englewood, Fla.

SCHOOLS OR PALACES?

Sir: What is a *safe* amount to spend per pupil in a new high school building? Must schools be palaces? Those controlling the schools here seem to want to spend from three to five million dollars to build a high school to house from eight to nine hundred pupils. These debts are periodically incurred by issuing bonds payable in 20 to 30 years along with increasingly crippling taxes. We owe it to our children to see that they do not inherit a bankrupt nation.

Name Withheld
Wilmington, Del.

WANTS NEW BOOK CLUB

Sir: Will somebody form an anticommunist book club? My letters urging this have been ignored by our leading book supplements. And since there are no full lists of such books at such libraries as the New York Public Library or the Library of Congress, I'd appreciate pointers from readers about titles and publishers of books, especially those printed since 1917.

Arejas Vitkauskas
Jersey City, N. J.

WELCOMING COMMITTEE

Sir: I'd like to suggest that when the 41 American youths return from Communist China a slightly different type of welcome be organized for them.
(Continued on page 63)

DISCOVER

COMPARE

DECIDE

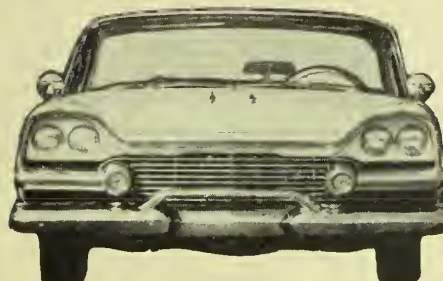
FOR '58,

MORE THAN EVER,

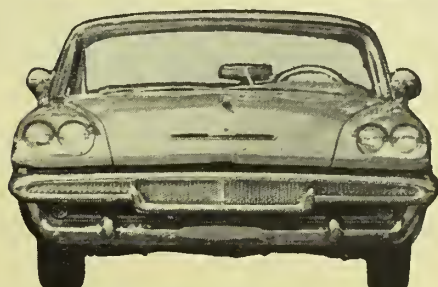
THE **FORWARD** LOOK IS THE ADVANCE DESIGN!



PLYMOUTH



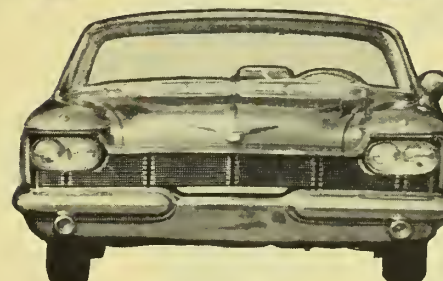
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Their truly *Advance Design*—form and function conceived *together*—keeps you years ahead of the time.

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taillight glamour with graceful ride-steadying fins.

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For our '58 cars have new smoother, quieter, more economical engines plus a new Constant-Control Power Steering, too—for more

feel of the road while it works full time. Plus a new 3-Step Choke for more economy. And of course, Torsion-Aire—the only completely new system of suspension at *no* extra cost. It *levels* your ride as nothing else can.

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PURCHASING AGENT
CAN'T RISK
HIS FIRM'S MONEY...**

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a BRAND that's made
a NAME for itself.....**



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"I SOLD IT... but it's made such a good name for itself, it practically sold itself. My customers always buy well-known brands quicker, with more confidence. And if they're satisfied, they often reorder by phone or letter. That makes *my* job a lot easier, too."



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EDITOR'S

CORNER

"A POLICEMAN'S LOT..."

THE POLICE CHRONICLE, commenting on 'the cult of violence,' says policemen are 'being driven to the unpleasant conclusion that there is a great deal of prejudice against them, or that some magistrates are more concerned about their personal popularity than about protecting the community... some of the magistrates give us little or no help, and their attitude is causing a great deal of bitterness among police officers.'

From the
Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury,
Leeds, England, August 31, 1957.

"Chief William H. Parker of Los Angeles, whose keynote address attacked the Supreme Court... said that the post-war 'new birth of freedom' stirred forces 'which, either as a fetish or as a concealed assault upon authority, espouse the cause of what has now been dubbed theoretical individual rights. Masquerading as patriots,' he declared, 'the enemies of our form of government are converting honest disagreements over human rights into assaults upon constituted authority'."

From *The New York Times*,
October 6, 1957.

CHAPLIN TRIES AGAIN

FOUR OR FIVE years ago Charles Chaplin packed up his latest wife and family, and in a high dudgeon swished off to Switzerland. With him he took the family piggy bank, estimated to contain five million American dollars.

Chaplin, who had never bothered to become an American citizen, was mightily annoyed at the United States and at some of the nasty things that were being said about him here. Americans, in turn, were sore at Chaplin because it so happens that what was being said about Chaplin was true—and the gist of it was that few people had given so much aid and comfort to the communist cause.

Naturally, Chaplin's activities along this line didn't hurt him with that highly influential bunch which likes to consider itself the liberal-intellectual set. They loved him for it. Indeed, a good case can be made for the theory that he is their creature, and that they had much to do with creating the myth that Chaplin is not just another actor, a little better than most nickelodeon hams, but an Immortal.

Chaplin has never made a good movie since the advent of sound but he's still in there trying, and now he has ground

out one called *A King in New York*. This one presumes to show how the House Un-American Activities Committee has turned the United States into a police state, and one of Chaplin's kids is starred as a stool pigeon who turns his parents over to the HUAC.

Charlie didn't need much help when he ground out this filmed delicatessen. He is said to have written, produced, and directed it. Of course he stars in it, and, although he is supposedly tone deaf, he wrote the music—it says on the credits. Whether he painted the sets, handled the lights, designed the costumes, and served as makeup man, we are not sure.

However, it could be that poor Charlie overstrained himself with all this activity. When the movie was first shown in London recently, the critics turned thumbs down on it. But down! Even so, you may be sure that Chaplin's many boosters, comrades, and admirers in this country will go to bat for *A King in New York*. When it arrives in this country, it will be hailed in certain well-defined quarters as some more of the Good, the True, and the Beautiful. And of course there will be feature stories in our leading publications, discussing the Great Man.

We are sure that all you Legionnaires will be anxious to see the Latest Work of Art by the Master, and to study the Message he brings. You will also want to keep Switzerland green, by having your dollars shipped there, c/o C. Chaplin.

END OF THE EGGHEAD

BROADWAY, which usually offers theatrical fare of a different nature, came up with a surprise last fall in a play called *The Egghead*. It was the story of a college professor who, like so many of his real-life fellows, was not quite bright politically. To him, communism was nothing to be alarmed about, and communists were merely harmless non-conformists. However, the egghead of the play was rudely disillusioned when he eggheadedly befriended a communist who was anything but one of God's noblemen. The play got good reviews but it had only a brief stay on Broadway. Getting a play going nowadays calls for large-scale support by organizations which buy large blocks of tickets. Apparently *The Egghead* did not preach the right kind of social significance to those who can make or break a Broadway production.

CONCERNING OUR COVER

WITH THIS month's issue we present a new face to our readers, in the form of a cover style that we hope you will like. Emphasis will henceforth be on photography instead of paintings, though the latter will be used on occasion.

Some of our readers will probably want to know about the wonderful carved figures of the Nativity that appear in the illustration. These were made by the famed wood carvers of Oberammergau, in Western Germany, and they were located in New York with the help of West German Government officials. In case you are interested, they are imported by Bendix, Inc., 192 Lexington Ave., New York City 16.



SANTA'S HELPERS. Telephone operators Carolyn M. Kraatz and Arlene P. Halgin, of New York City, symbolize the country-wide spirit of Christmas giving.

Telephone Folks Will Play Santa for Thousands of Kids

As you read this, telephone operators all over the country are dressing thousands of dolls for distribution to children's homes and hospitals at Christmas.

Throughout the Bell System, thousands of other telephone men and women are collecting food, candy, toys and dollars for those less fortunate than themselves.

It's a long-time telephone tradition—and a rather natural one. The spirit of service and the spirit of Christmas are pretty close together. And telephone folks try to be good citizens *all year 'round*.

Working together to bring people together

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



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COSTLY PLUMBING BILL—

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DEPT. AL-D, CHICAGO 30, ILL.

Attachable
Cutter Blades

Electric
Unit cleans
pipes
3" to 12"

FOREWORDS

A SHORT CUT TO FOUR SPECIAL-INTEREST FEATURES.

YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

INFORMATION THAT CAN HELP YOU WITH EVERYDAY PROBLEMS.

There's more than a passing chance that if you buy your Christmas presents on credit this month, the merchant will urge you to safeguard the deal with a special kind of insurance.

Called "credit life insurance," it has become the fastest growing form of coverage in the U. S. almost overnight. Some 17 billion dollars worth of it is now in force, the Institute of Life Insurance reports — up 225 percent in five years. Broadly, this is what it is and does:

● It's a form of life insurance sold through stores, auto dealers, credit unions—any establishment doing a large credit business — to erase your debt should you die before settling up. Usually the insurance lasts only for the duration of the debt and covers only the amount (Continued on page 47)

ROD & GUN CLUB FOR THE MAN WITH AN INTEREST IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS.

A Survival Kit that weighs just 23 ounces is the invention of Thomas J. Tretheway, Seattle safety engineer and safety adviser to the Coast Guard. The kit measures only 6½" by 4" by 2", including the molded polyethylene case. It is designed to be worn on the belt. Among its features are a 6½-inch chrome-plated signal flare gun of simple design, and six flares, each of which will climb 250 feet into the air before bursting. A sharp utility knife, a block of waterproof matches, two fish hooks, and 24 feet of 25-pound-test nylon line, as well as six self-igniting fire tabs that burn for 12 minutes and will start wet wood burning, are included.

Tretheway claims that being found by searchers, (Continued on page 48)

Products Parade

NEW IDEAS WHICH
MEAN BETTER LIVING.

Information concerning items mentioned in Products Parade usually comes to us from manufacturers or their publicity people. An interesting exception concerns a device called the Solder-Matic Attachment for soldering guns, which has been called to our attention by Carl Griffin, of Post 2, Montgomery, Ala. He emphasizes that he has no interest in the manufacture or sale of the device, but is sure it "would be of interest to physically handicapped veterans." Mr. Griffin is obviously correct. The Solder-Matic feeds solder from a spool through a guide tube to the tip of a soldering gun, the feed being regulated by a trigger. Only one hand is thus needed. Made by Atlas Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala., it sells for \$4.95 at electronic supply stores.

Any veteran who has done K.P. will be intrigued with an amazing new gadget which peels potatoes automatically by (Continued on page 61)

BRIEFLY ABOUT BOOKS READING MATTER THAT MAY INTEREST YOU.

The Sea War in Korea, by Cmdrs. Malcolm W. Cagle and Frank A. Manson, USN. UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE, \$6. The first complete analysis from the naval point of view of the operations problems and lessons of the Korean conflict. Based largely on personal accounts by many of the individuals involved.

America, America, America, a collection of prose and poetry about our Nation, from its earliest days to the present. Collected by Kenneth Seaman Giniger. FRANKLIN WATTS, INC., \$2.95.

Subways Are for Sleeping, by Edmund G. Lowe. HARCOURT, BRACE & CO., \$3.95. Vignettes about some highly unconventional people. (Continued on page 57)

OTHER FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE: ▶ SOUND OFF! P. 4 ● PRO & CON P. 26
EDITOR'S CORNER P. 6 ● NEWSLETTER P. 27 ● PARTING SHOTS P. 64

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DRIVING"

...proof that this oil improves car performance **7** ways:



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QUICK STARTS SAVE GASOLINE. Free-flowing even in sub-zero cold, this amazing all-temperature motor oil cuts starting drag for instant starting response and greater gasoline economy.



DELIVERS MORE POWER. Even in hard, hot-running when ordinary oils thin out and lose body, Havoline Special 10W-30 maintains full body, keeps a tight piston seal to deliver full power.



CLEANS AS YOU DRIVE. Endowed with finest base oils and special additives, this new oil *wear-proofs* engines by keeping them free from harmful carbon, sludge. Your engine stays young and powerful.



YOU GET SURE PROTECTION. Never before has a motor oil done so much, in added performance, economy, and protection against costly wear and deposits. This can increase trade-in value, too.

A million miles of testing . . . the equivalent of 100 years of driving by the average motorist . . . night and day . . . in desert heat and winter cold . . . in every season . . . proved this new all-temperature Havoline Special 10W-30 Motor Oil set new higher standards of performance and protection.

TEXACO
Dealers in all 48 states

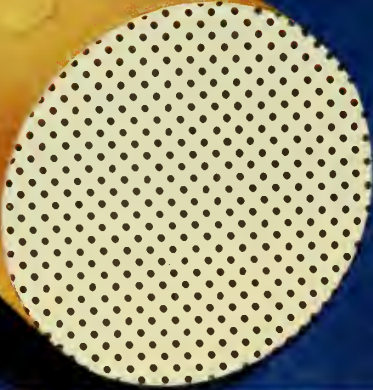
Texaco Products are also distributed in Canada, Latin America, and Africa

TUNE IN . . . Metropolitan Opera radio broadcasts Saturday afternoons, ABC.



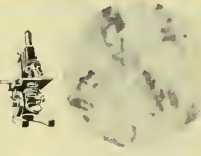
THE OIL THAT THINKS FOR ITSELF
—to save you thinking about seasonal grades

Only Viceroy gives you 20,000 FILTER TRAPS FOR THAT SMOOTHER TASTE

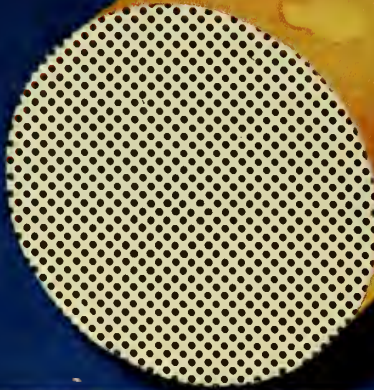


AN ORDINARY FILTER

Half as many filter traps in the other two largest-selling filter brands! In Viceroy, 20,000 filter traps . . . twice as many . . . for smoother taste!



Actual photomicrograph of ordinary filter section.



THE VICEROY FILTER

These simplified drawings show the difference . . . show that Viceroy's 20,000 filter traps are actually *twice as many* as the ordinary filter!



Actual photomicrograph of Viceroy filter section

Twice as many filter traps as the other two largest-selling filter brands!

Compare! Only Viceroy gives you 20,000 filter traps—*twice as many* as the other two largest-selling filter brands—for that smoother taste!

Plus—finest-quality leaf tobacco, Deep-Cured for extra smoothness!

Get Viceroy! 20,000 filter traps, for the smoothest taste of all!



Look! Viceroy gives you only golden brown tobacco, Deep-Cured through and through for extra smoothness!



THE Christmas Cake

We gathered around the table as the baker made a cone of paper and decorated the cake.

ILLUSTRATED BY
RICHARD STONE

The story of a memorable and Merry Christmas in a German POW camp.

By **BENTON RESNIK**

I NEVER PASS AN American bakery shop without pausing to stare through the window at the cakes and pies. And I never look at pastry without remembering the most delicious-looking cake I ever saw.

The war is on its way to becoming a few paragraphs in the history books. Years have passed and some of the things that happened

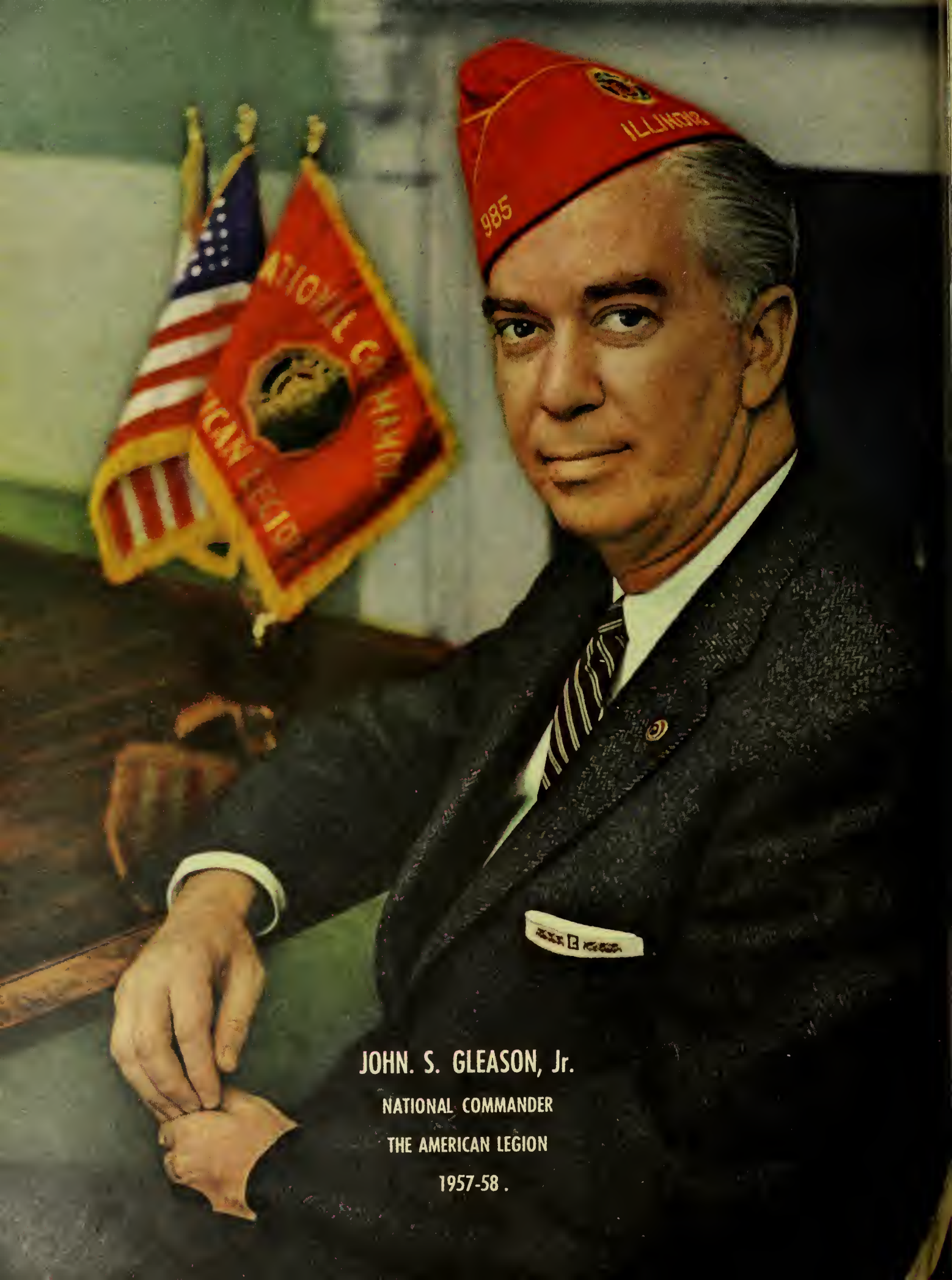
to the GI now seem unreal, shadows in a dimly remembered past.

But that cake is as fresh and as appetizing and as real to me today as it was on that Christmas Day in 1944 when I felt my heart pound at the sight of it and my tongue roll about in my mouth for a taste.

I was captured by nazi troops when my plane was shot down in mid-1944, and im-

(Continued on page 55)





JOHN. S. GLEASON, Jr.

NATIONAL COMMANDER

THE AMERICAN LEGION

1957-58 .



Father of six. Nat'l Commander Gleason and Mrs. Gleason at their family home in Winnetka, Ill., with their six sons. Standing: Dave, 3; Tom, 6; Dick, 8; Dan, 10; Jack, Jr., 14. On Mrs. Gleason's lap is Marty, aged 1.

THE LEGION'S NEW COMMANDER

**JOHN S. GLEASON, Jr., of Illinois,
heads The American Legion in 1957-58 .**

Here's who he is and what he believes.

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

JOHN S. GLEASON, JR., of Chicago and Winnetka, Ill., was elected National Commander of The American Legion, by a vote of 3,000 to 12, as the final act of the delegates to the 1957 National Convention of The American Legion, at 1:35 p.m., Thursday, Sept. 19, 1957, in the Atlantic City Convention Hall, at Atlantic City, N. J.

He is as natural a choice for that office as is apt to be found. Gleason believes strongly and personally in the basic things that the Legion holds to — helping American youth; a strong national defense backed up by a citizen reserve; the American way of life; and the rehabilitation of disabled veterans. Furthermore, although he has more private responsibilities than most men, he has a record of finding time and

energy to support what he believes in.

Gleason has a long record in Chicago of heading up activities for American youth. If he is practically a sucker for an appeal to help kids, it goes back to an incident in 1945 in the Philippines, deeply engraved in his memory, when he was moving inland with the 33rd Division.

"We were cleaning out the foe on Luzon," he says, "heading up the mountains through Rosario on the way to Baguio, with the enemy just a step ahead of us. Everywhere we saw people who had been mistreated and starved. The kids got you where it hurts. Little children of five, who didn't know what it was all about, in various stages of starvation, with rickets and distended stomachs.

"In a ditch by the road at Rosario we found a scared little boy hiding. We brought him out and he showed us his four-year-old brother who'd been tossed in the air and caught on a bayonet.

"Ever since then, when they call me up and ask if I'll join in a campaign to help kids with cerebral palsy, or support a summer camp for boys and girls from the slums, it all comes back and all I can say is, 'Yes, sir!'"

In his acceptance of The American Legion's top office, the 42-year-old WW2 veteran dedicated himself not to any new departures, but to the basic principles of The American Legion and to the specific policies which the membership has created to carry out those principles.

"To the membership of our great organization — my pledge," said Gleason, "that The American Legion's objectives will be served faithfully to the fullest extent of my abilities."

Contained in that simple pledge is the concept of a successful man, with enough affairs of his own to justify pleading "too busy," offering his time and his proven abilities in behalf of concepts in which he believes.

Gleason could easily plead "too busy." He is the father of six young boys. He is a vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago. He is also the head of Chicago Helicopter Airways, a new, exciting and demanding business, now in its pioneering stage. But as the story of his life unfolds it will be seen that he has always found time and energy for the obligations that civic consciousness imposes.

Gleason was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1915, the son of John S. Gleason, Sr., and Mary (Maloney) Gleason. His mother died in 1936, and his father, who was also a vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, in 1946.

Jack (as he is known to his friends) went to St. Gertrude's Grammar School in Chicago, and to Georgetown Prep School near Washington, D. C. He graduated from Notre Dame University in 1936 with a degree in science and commerce. He was a "skinny kid" he says, with an interest in

(Continued on page 62)



WE SAW THE RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHT

Escaping from a prison camp, the author
and a friend were swept up by the Red Army.

By J. FRANK DIGGS

NEXT TO THE H-BOMB probably the most important force anywhere in the world today is the Russian Army.

With the threat of that army the Kremlin has intimidated and extended its control over a third of the world's people. Without it, Hungary would be free, and revolt would be flaring now throughout Eastern Europe. Because of it, you are helping to pour billions into Western defenses now.

This is a firsthand account of how the Russian Army looks, close up, to a few American soldiers who had a unique chance to see it in action.

It was at a critical point in the Russians' last big campaign of World War II, during the dead of winter in Poland. Two of us—Lieutenant Nelson C. Tacy and I—had just managed to escape from a prisoner of war column that was withdrawn by the Germans from the big prison camp for Americans, Oflag 64, in Schubin, Poland. We left by the ex-

pedient of climbing, just at dusk, over a 12-foot barbed wire fence that surrounded the camp we "kriegies" (short for *kriegsgefangenen*, the German word prisoners of war) had been herded into for the night. About 20 other American prisoners, of the 1,200 in the column, also were able to get away during this march in Poland by hiding out when the column moved on.

As a result, we all found ourselves in the path of the great Russian advance that was driving from Warsaw toward Berlin. Tacy and I, by great good fortune, located a farmhouse that night, where lived a courageous family of the Polish underground. There we stayed until German patrols stopped searching the area a week later.

We heard the Russians coming from a long way off. Then we saw them coming. They churned forward in tanks, cross country. Their scouts galloped past on horseback. They roared up the road

on lend-lease trucks. Some of their officers came in old-fashioned, horse-drawn sleighs. And they came in wave after wave on foot.

As they began taking the nearby town, we watched. Medium tanks cut around both flanks in a quick pincer movement to block the exits. There was some kind of artillery firing. Then the infantry swarmed in to overwhelm the small German force in the town. It looked like a well-rehearsed football play and was over very quickly.

After watching all this from a distance, we walked across the snow-covered fields to meet the Russians. The first one we came up to was leading a horse that pulled an ammunition sled. He wore a dirty fur hat, a ragged khaki-colored quilted canvas coat that seemed to be lined with wool, denim trousers, and some kind of heavy boots. Knowing only one word of Russian, we used it and said, "Amerikanski."

The Russian GI solemnly removed

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN McDERMOTT



The truck ran over the Russian, killing him. His comrades pointed and laughed.

one glove, extended a hand that was encrusted with grime and said, "Ruskie." We shook hands and he went about his business of getting ammunition to where it was then needed.

Our next Russian was more suspicious. Apparently a colonel, he appeared suddenly in a horse-drawn sleigh, his young orderly covering us with his tommygun. The colonel's German was better than ours by far, but we finally got across who we were and why we were in a Russian combat zone in the middle of Poland. Without a smile or a nod, he waved us on.

The Russian GI's whom we met next in the town seemed to be a mixture of slant-eyed Mongolians, broad-faced

Slavic types, and Midwest farm boys, all grim-faced and intent. Shooting was still going on, almost continuously.

They apparently love to shoot. While American GI's usually need a clear-cut target to fire at in combat, and many do not fire their rifles even then, Russians will shoot at anything—often just for the hell of it. As we had approached the town, bursts of fire once had come from

all directions. It turned out that several Russians were taking time out to shoot at a flock of birds on a nearby tree. Sporadic shooting seemed to go on everywhere there were Russian soldiers, we found later, whether Germans were in the area or not.

We were accepted as allies, with few questions asked, by most of the front-line troops from the start. There seemed



Crews of Russian tanks often consisted of women, a tough unsmiling breed.



The elderly German woman was lying on the doorstep in a pool of blood.

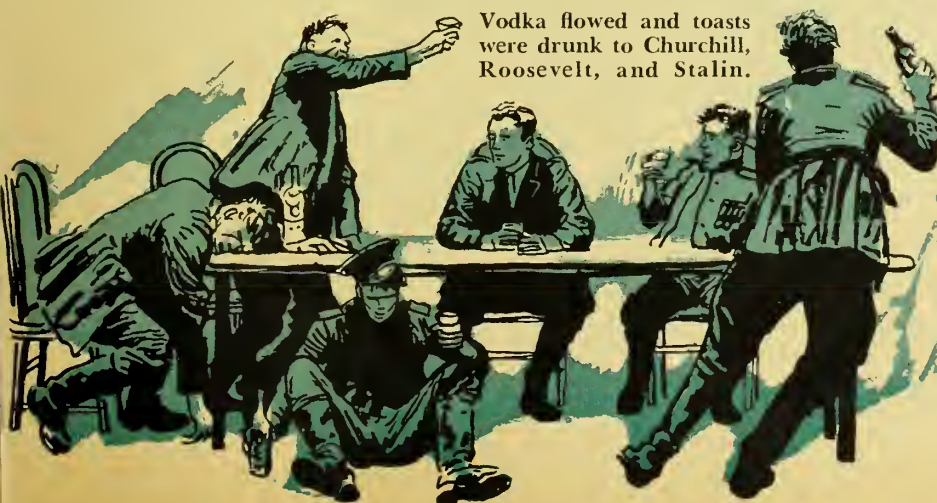
to be no anti-American sentiment among the GI's then or later. The word "Amerikanski" did the trick. They would usually respond with something like "Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill"—and sometimes "Shtudabager," that being the name they saw most often on the lend-lease trucks which they associated with America.

It soon became apparent that the Russian GI had developed an almost unbelievable hatred for the Germans. This, we think, had a great deal to do with their overpowering victory in the East, as well as their policies in Germany since.

Three Ruskies, for example, showed us with disdain half a dozen trembling Germans they had captured. One of the three then shouted at the captives and waved them behind a nearby building. When they were out of sight, there was one long burst from a Soviet burp gun and the Russian strolled back, grinning and making motions that his charges had tried to escape.

The examples mounted. Later that first day we decided to look for some transportation out of there. From the Poles we had heard of a large farm nearby, operated by a German widow in her sixties, where horses might be had. When we finally located the place, the horses were gone. But the elderly German woman was still there, lying on her doorstep in a pool of blood, killed by a burst of some Russian burp gun. No Germans were exempt from the hatred.

We spent that night in a partially
(Continued on page 58)



Vodka flowed and toasts were drunk to Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin.

How the Veterans' Administration is working to improve

By **TOM MAHONEY**

FORTY RABBITS ARE smoking a pack of cigarettes daily at the Veterans' Administration hospital in Dallas. What happens to them may add to our knowledge of the connection, if any, of smoking and cancer. In 41 hospitals, ranging from Brockton, Mass., to Los Angeles, physicians are making a cooperative study of the tranquilizing drugs, chlorpromazine and promazine, as compared to phenobarbital and placebos on 1,000 neuropsychiatric patients. Using a new total body radioactivity counter, the first in any hospital, Boston researchers study blood circulation, digestion and other bodily functions with the aid of radioisotopes.

These are just a few of the 5,251 projects now being pursued under the Veterans' Administration's \$10,000,000-a-year medical research program. While designed primarily to meet the present and future medical needs of veterans, the result will benefit all Americans and, indirectly, mankind in general. This already has been demonstrated in the fields of tuberculosis, mental illness, and atomic medicine.

Seventy-four leading medical schools cooperate in the program, and it has

cal leaders serve on VA advisory committees.

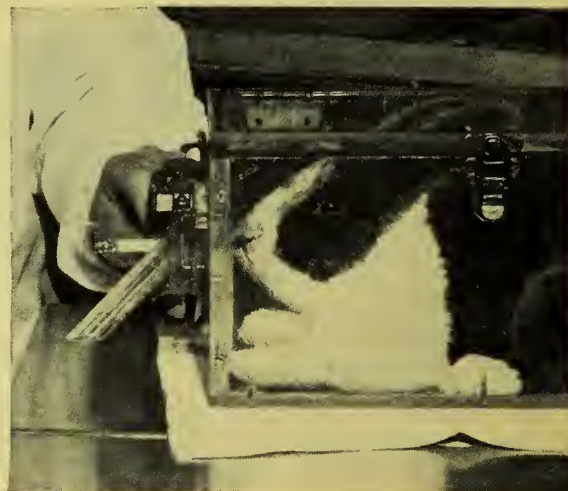
Actually much more is involved in the program than the \$10,000,000 figure indicates. Except for a few administrators and trainees, the salaries of all



↑ Patient at the Long Beach, Calif., VA hospital takes radioactive medicine.

Dr. Robert Holland checks equipment for cigarette-smoking rabbits in Dallas.

Vet's progress in regaining use of leg is measured in VA hospital, Richmond, Va.



But the program is the greatest in the world as far as the number and variety of patients, records, modern equipment, and general resources are concerned. While the average hospital has fleeting contact with a few thousand or maybe only a few hundred patients a year, the average daily number of VA patients is more than 112,000. They suffer from nearly every ailment known to man. There are dozens of cases of maladies so rare that doctors never see them in ordinary practice. The rolls even show a few cases of service-connected leprosy, contracted during duty in the Philippines.

On most patients there are medical records dating back to enlistment. Moreover, for certain statistical studies researchers can draw on the records of the more than 22,000,000 veterans now listed in the Government files. These include, for example, 22,000 pairs of identical twins, favorite subjects for genetic study today by many investigators.

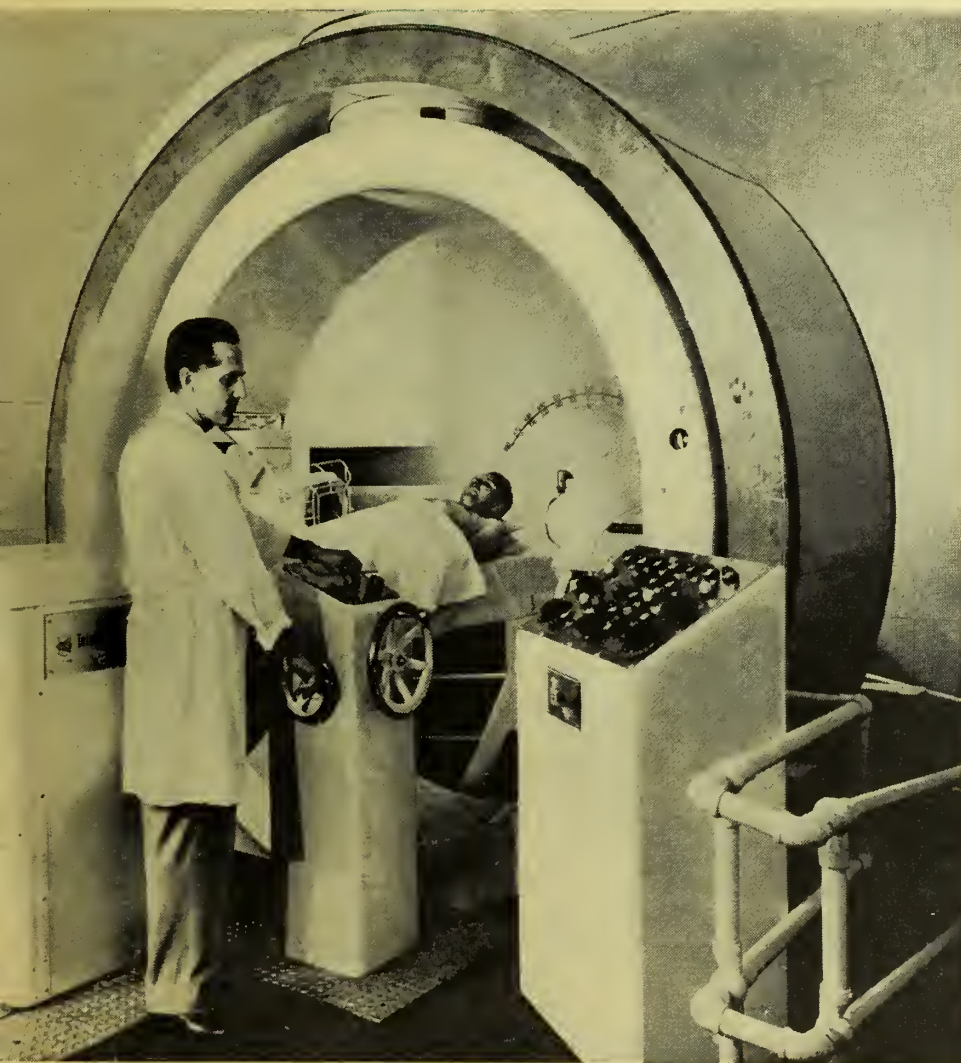
When patients die in VA hospitals, their families usually consent to an autopsy in the hope that something may be learned that will help another veteran. The autopsy rate has increased since 1946, when it was 34 percent of all deaths



attracted to the VA hospitals many research-minded physicians and surgeons of first rank because of the opportunities to pursue their special interests. The VA education and training program, which includes residencies and has included clinical investigators since last year, is an important factor in graduate training of physicians and has been especially successful in qualifying general practitioners as badly needed psychiatrists. Deans of the medical schools and other medi-

the health of everyone through

Medical Research on a Mammoth Scale



This mighty 1,500-Curie cobalt-60 teletherapy unit is installed in the VA's research hospital in Chicago. It is used to study the effect of radiation on various diseases.

in VA hospitals, to 72 percent during fiscal year 1957, when 22,156 autopsies were performed. At many VA hospitals the rate is 85 percent or higher. Autopsy findings benefit mankind in general, and medical men consider a hospital's percentage of autopsies an important clue to its standing as a research center.

The varied locations of the 173 VA hospitals — ranging from Seattle and Walla Walla, Wash., to Coral Gables, Fla., and San Juan, P.R. — make possible

research on diseases peculiar to many regions and climates. The San Juan hospital, affiliated with the University of Puerto Rico, and the New Orleans hospital, associated with Tulane and Louisiana State, investigate tropical diseases. At San Juan, for example, Dr. R. Rodriguez-Molina and others are studying schistosomiasis, a serious snail-borne disease which certain immigrants are bringing to New York.

This vast program is the direct result

of a chain of events started by The American Legion's famous Resolution No. 528, calling for reorganization of VA medical service, adopted at the National Convention in Milwaukee in 1941. At that time the VA research budget was \$10,000 or less a year. There was a single researcher who produced statistical studies on subjects like the number of veterans gassed in World War I who developed tuberculosis. Many VA hospitals were located in out-of-the-way places, had no connections with medical schools, and Civil Service limitations kept salaries of VA physicians low.

If the medical needs of the veterans of another war were to be met, Watson B. Miller, director of the Legion National Rehabilitation Commission 1923-41, and other Legion leaders recognized all this had to be changed.

Legion National Commander Lynn Stambaugh and later National Commanders urged reforms both to Congress and the VA. The advantages of locating hospitals in medical centers, of affiliating them with medical schools, and of research were spelled out by a Legion Medical Advisory Board headed originally by Stambaugh. (Continued on page 50)



Development of improved artificial dentures is part of the VA research program.

SUNDAY MORNING, December 7, 1941, was the beginning of another beautiful Hawaiian day on the island of Oahu, but the last few hours of splendor for old Hawaii were fast drawing to a close for a long time to come. At two minutes past seven o'clock on that morning Privates Joseph L. Lockard and George Elliott, of the Signal Aircraft Warning Company, Hawaii, on duty at the Opana radar station on Kahuku Point, picked up a blip on the



radar screen. It was bigger than anything they had ever picked up before—to them it represented a lot of aircraft three points east of north, 137 miles away.

This information was given to higher headquarters but since twelve U.S. B-17 Flying Fortresses en route from California were scheduled to arrive in Hawaii during the early morning hours of the same day, the assumption was made by those at higher headquarters that Lockard and Elliott were viewing the flight of the B-17's. That was that. Very soon World War II would begin for America, for the aircraft were not B-17's; they were part of a huge flight of torpedo planes, fighters, and bombers winging their way to Hawaii from aircraft carriers attached to the Pearl Harbor Striking Force of the Imperial Japanese Navy. And they were rendezvousing approximately 325 miles almost due north of the island of Oahu. On that fateful morning of December 7, 1941, more than 350 warplanes from the Land of the Rising Sun struck their devastating blows on Hawaii in two separate, well-organized attacks.

DURING TRAINING on Oahu in the past Navy and Marine Corps aircraft would make sneak attacks on the fighter-plane base at Wheeler Field and drop small bags of flour which, bursting as they landed, marked their "hits." At 7:58 on the morning of December 7, 1941, airplanes began to drop live bombs and began to spray live machinegun bullets on

Wheeler Field; and aircraft lined up wingtip to wingtip on the ground, and hangars and barracks as well, all burst into flames. Those Navy and Marine pilots are using live ammunition—there'll be hell to pay for this! It was only a matter of seconds until the aircraft were recognized as Japanese. In a little more than two hours the Japanese accomplished their mission in Hawaii—almost 3,000 American lives were lost and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property was damaged in the ravaging attack on Navy, Marine, and Army installations.

THE INITIAL ATTACK on Hawaii had not been under way for more than a very few minutes when Air Corps Second Lieutenants Kenneth Taylor and George Welch leaped from their lucky chairs at an all-night poker game and gunned Taylor's souped-up Buick at better than 100 miles an hour for the 11 miles from Wheeler Field to Haleiwa where their P-40 fighter planes were bivouacked on a special practice maneuver. Then into the air to knock off eight Japanese planes between them.

The fighting capabilities of the American forces in Hawaii were not completely immobilized by the Japanese attack, but they were, to put it mildly, in a poor state of war readiness. The Japanese were certain to return to shoot at sitting ducks. So, many had the jitters and many sentries were trigger happy. Colonel William J. Flood (now a retired Air Force brigadier general) was as cool as a cucumber during and after the attack. He asked me to help him restore calm at Wheeler Field. He assured me that the Japanese had accomplished their mission, that the shooting was all over as far as Hawaii was concerned, that the enemy would not return. His discernment was looked upon with fishy eyes. The enemy most certainly would return. Weren't we at war with him? However, with the exception of one small, harmless bomb dropped in the hills in back of Fort Shafter in March 1942 by an enemy plane launched from a submarine, and the lobbing of a few shells from enemy submarines on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii with negligible damage, the fighting war in Hawaii was finished on the very day it started.

WITHOUT WARNING

By COL. RUDOLPH L. DUNCAN
AUS (RET.)

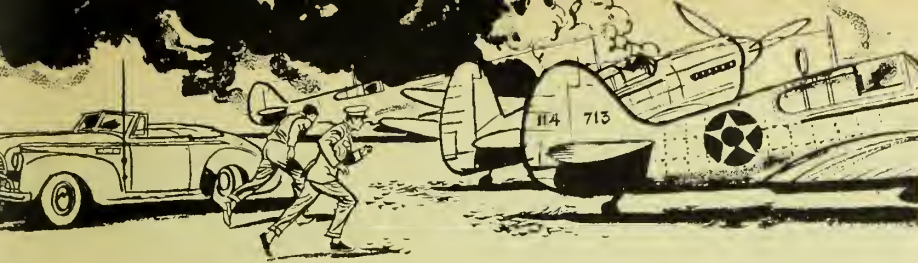
ALTHOUGH REVETMENTS and bunkers were built at Wheeler Field for the express purpose of protecting each aircraft when not in the air or undergoing repairs, the planes were neatly and very precisely lined up wingtip to wingtip on the hangar line at the end of each day. That's the way the attacking Japanese found them—just like fish in a barrel.

In view of the impending failure of the United States and Japan to reach an agreement to preserve peace in the Pacific all American forces in Hawaii were placed on an "alert" ten days prior to the Japanese attack. This alert called for vigilance in preventing sabotage, but cautioned against doing anything that might alarm the populace. Shortly after the issuance of the alert Colonel Flood's plea to higher headquarters for permission to revet the fighter planes at Wheeler Field was refused because to do so might alarm the populace.

SINCE MORE than one-third of the population of the Territory of Hawaii in 1941 was Japanese, there was considerable apprehension and some outright distrust in many circles about their loyalty. There were many stories about arrows cut in sugarcane fields pointing the way toward vital military installations, of holes in the roofs of Japanese homes for signaling to marauding aircraft, of rendezvousing at almost inaccessible beach sites with the crews of enemy submarines, and imaginative stories of like nature ad infinitum. It all added up to just so much hogwash. Those industrious, thrifty, peace-loving Japanese in Hawaii tend strictly to their own knitting, and they did so prior to December 7, 1941, too. The history of World War II is replete with records of the fighting qualities and heroic deeds of Japanese soldiers serving with United States Armed Forces in combat. Of the approximately 160,000 Japanese living in the Hawaiian Islands on December 7, 1941, fewer than 300 were interned as too dangerous to be at large.

It so happened that there was one Mr. Harada, a Japanese-Hawaiian,

COLONEL RUDOLPH L. DUNCAN, Army of the United States (Retired), is a veteran of the Mexican Campaign, and World Wars I and II. He was wing signal officer at Wheeler Field, Hawaii, when the Japanese struck on December 7, 1941. During the early months of World War II he commanded the 515th Signal Aircraft Warning Regiment in Hawaii. Later he became signal and communication officer of the Seventh Bomber Command. Colonel Duncan is a member of Fairfax, Virginia, Post 177, The American Legion.



The wing signal officer at Wheeler Field tells

what it was like when the Japanese hit Pearl Harbor.

who lived on the tiny island of Niihau. He became a pal of the Japanese pilot who, his plane badly shot up and out of gas, made an emergency landing on Niihau on December 7 after the attack on Oahu. These two were armed and they terrorized the little island until Benny Kanahale and his good wife entered the picture. The Japanese pilot and Mr. Harada, perceiving that the Hawaiian Kanahales were about to embark upon a venture of extermination, leveled their guns and shot Benny three times—in the stomach, groin, and leg. That was somewhat vexing and upsetting to Benny; so with a woodchopper's motion he and his unanemic wife killed the pilot by bashing his head against a stone fence. Mr. Harada became quite frustrated about the whole thing; he pointed a double-barreled shotgun at his starboard side and let go with both barrels.

IT IS AGREED among many top-flight military commanders that the Japanese could have captured all of the Hawaiian Islands within a matter of

hours after launching their air attack, and that they would have needed no more than 1,000 well-armed men landed on the beaches. The damage

done by the attacking aircraft was colossal, and it is the consensus that the Japanese really missed the boat by not capturing the islands. But how were they to know that it was high noon on the day of the attack before firearms had been issued to many of our own troops? and that signatures on memorandum receipts were required, as in peacetime procedure, at the time the firearms were issued? However, the Japanese did know that it would be good business to attack on a Sunday morning. Nothing heathenish or extraordinary about that. Americans play on Saturday nights and sleep late on Sundays.

Soon after the attack a radio message was received from the Chief

Signal Officer in Washington asking for the name of the sergeant who picked up the Japanese aircraft on the radar on the morning of December 7. Our reply was, "Private repeat Private Joseph L. Lockard picked up the Japanese aircraft." Within a few hours after transmission of that message another arrived from Washington asking, "To what rank has Lockard been promoted?" Not more than ten minutes later Lockard was promoted to staff sergeant and Washington so informed, but not as to the actual time of promotion—I wasn't in the mood for getting trapped by that one. A few days later it was my privilege and honor to draft, sign, and forward a recommendation that Lockard be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious action rendered on 7 December 1941 on Oahu, T.H. Soon afterward he was selected to attend the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, without taking competitive examination. After graduation he served throughout the remainder of the war as a commissioned officer. An article in the Baltimore *Sun* soon after the December 7 attack proposed that Lockard be promoted to the rank of brigadier general, but the United States Army didn't see eye to eye with the *Sun* on that proposal.

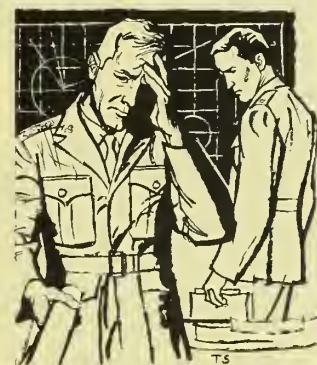
IT SHOULD BE noted that although both Lockard and Elliott were on duty at the Opana radar station on the morning of December 7, Lockard took over the controls by reason of his greater experience and skill in reading the radar screen. He tracked the Japanese aircraft in. Elliott was quickly promoted and officially commended by higher headquarters for his participation in this proceeding.

Brigadier General Howard C. Davidson (now a retired Air Force major general) was my commanding general. He commanded all Army, Navy, and Marine fighter aircraft in the Hawaiian Department; the radar warning system was also a part of his command. He ordered a staff meeting for eight o'clock Wednesday morning,

December 10, at his command post at Air Defense Headquarters in the old cable yard adjacent to Tripler General Hospital in the Fort Shafter area. This meeting was attended by his air commanders and immediate staff and lasted until about ten o'clock.

At breaking-up time General Davidson asked me if I would remain for a discussion about communication facilities and the availability of communication apparatus for equipping a number of new fighter-aircraft fields contemplated for immediate use. He and I were alone in his makeshift office when a "Come in" response to a knock at the door admitted Lieutenant General Walter C. Short, commanding general of all American forces in the Hawaiian Department, including those of the Navy.

GENERAL SHORT was not a husky, robust man, and at times he suffered from acute attacks of asthma. On this morning his face was tautly drawn, and intense grief and pain that could come only from an aching heart were etched on his fine features. After handshakes and the morning's greetings General Short requested the charts on which were plotted the course of the Japanese aircraft from



the time they were picked up 137 miles from Hawaii until they neared the coast line. General Short asked, "Davidson, may I again see the charts showing the course followed by the Japanese planes last Sunday morning?"

After studying them intently for a few minutes, which seemed to be forever, he rolled them up, handed them to General Davidson, and thanked him. Then, putting his left hand to his brow, he said in almost a gasp, "Oh, my God, if I'd only had the right information from Washington." General Davidson and I watched him as he walked out of the building. He went through the cable yard toward Tripler General Hospital, a man who had been punished cruelly by fate in the closing years of an exemplary career. THE END

By LARRY SIEGEL

LET'S BE REALISTIC. Automobile driving tests today are in need of drastic revision. They just don't conform to the times. We are turning out drivers who are given absolutely no insight into the ways and habits of the present-day motorist.

If anybody today is intent on joining the ranks of auto license holders, what does he do? He takes some meaningless coordination and eyesight tests; he is asked useless questions (such as, "How far are you allowed to park from a fire hydrant?"); and then he is taken for a ride by an inspector, who puts him through a senseless series of turns, stops, starts, parking, and pulling out. If he survives the test without killing or maiming a pedestrian, damaging his or another auto, or making the inspector car-sick, he gets his license. If not, he waits two weeks or so, and does the same thing all over again. He's got to get it sooner or later. And when he does, he's still completely unprepared for the current U. S. road.

Being a civic-minded individual, anx-

ious such preliminaries as eye tests and motor manual questions. They waste too much valuable time. Besides, I'm certain that many applicants cheat on the former and forget the answers to the latter an hour after they receive their licenses.

In my test the first thing you do is have your car driven up to an appointed spot near the Motor Vehicle Bureau.

(1) The inspector will begin by checking it carefully for important physical details. You immediately get a Plus 4 on your examination card if at least three windows are completely

receive a Plus 1 for each of the following: (a) A foxtail on the radio antenna (providing it is large enough to flap occasionally in the eyes of the driver); (b) pennants flapping from the antenna; (c) large pair of baby shoes and/or dice suspended over the dashboard (they must meet the same requirements as the foxtail); (d) luminescent tape on the rear bumper (providing it spells out your name or a witty saying and is bright enough to blind or confuse the driver in the car behind you); (e) dual exhaust



When the light turns green, honk!



Your score goes up if your car is decorated with dice, twin pipes, etc.



You get Plus 1 if you hit

ious to abet my fellow man, eager to prepare him for *today's* (not 1910's or 1920's) road, I have devised a completely new driving test. At the risk of sounding immodest, I might add that it is interesting, thorough, and completely realistic. It is a test I would recommend not only for tyros, but for drivers of long standing—for their own good. A mark in it will assure *anybody* that he is perfectly prepared to integrate happily in the ranks of American drivers.

First of all, I have done away with

filled with travel stickers (e.g., "I Visited Bayonne," "We Drove Up Moshulu Parkway," "I Saw Coney Island During Low and High Tide"). If your rear window has stickers, but not enough to block visibility entirely, you receive a Minus 1. However, the minus can be wiped out if your trunk is so crammed with luggage that the open trunk door blocks whatever view remains through the rear window.

The inspector will also check for other items in your car and you will

pipes (if they are sufficiently smoky and noisy).

(2) The inspector will then get into the car, alongside of you, and he will tell you to drive. When you approach a red light, he will have you stop directly behind a waiting car. As soon as the light changes to green, the inspector will glance at his stopwatch. If it takes you as long as one second from the time the light turns to green to honk your horn at the car in front of you, you get a Minus 2; if it takes two seconds, a



PHOTOS BY BENN MITCHELL

What good are today's driving licenses? You're bound to get one sooner or later.



the car while parking.



If you're in no hurry why should the other guy be?

Minus 3; and so on. If you can blast your horn in less than a second, you get a Plus 3. If you deft enough to sound out the tune *Shave And A Haircut—Six Bits* in less than a second, you get a Plus 5. (However, the latter is not expected of a beginner and is strictly in the bonus category.)

(3) While you are driving, the inspector will test you in another vital area: your use of profanity. As any experienced motorist will tell you, you can't consider yourself a bona fide driver

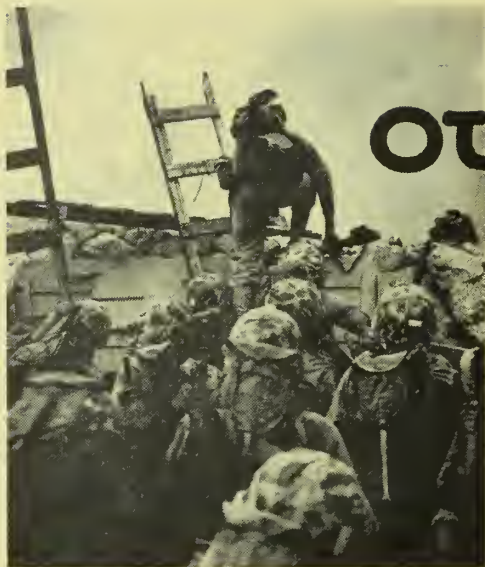
today if you don't hurl obscenities at pedestrians and other motorists. So, let us say that another car cuts in front of you without warning. The inspector will mark you as follows: If you say nothing, you will get a Minus 2; if you unleash a one-word expletive, you get a Plus 1; but if you go into detail (e.g., "Did you see that stupid — ? He almost rammed his — car into mine! Why do they allow — like that on the road?") you get a Plus 3.

(Continued on page 54)



You have to prove you are properly belligerent.

Readers don't have to be told that our "model driver" acting the part of a not-quite-bright motorist is Art Carney. Nor do they have to be reminded that Art is one of the funniest fellows in television. They may not know that he is a veteran of WW2, who was wounded on Omaha Beach in the Normandy invasion. Currently he is appearing in *The Rope Dancers*. Incidentally, he is a very good driver, kind to and considerate of fellow motorists.



Marines stormed ashore at Inchon, Sept. 15, 1950. Gen. MacArthur's brilliant strategy paid off. Landing was swift, casualties low.

OUR

Forgotten

The Korean War—three years of frustration, contradictions, limited objectives, and no clear-cut victory for the U.S.A.

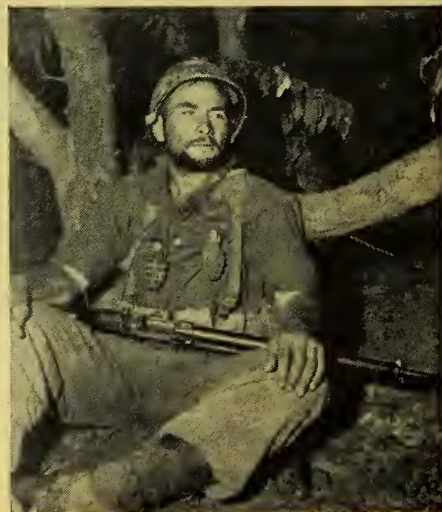


LITTLE MORE THAN four years ago the Korean War ended, yet that strange war is now all but forgotten by many Americans. And it was a strange war—a war that our Government did not call a war. Nevertheless, it cost 54,246 American lives, and 103,284 other Americans were wounded fighting it.

Top military men who led our forces in Korea said that they could have won the war, but they were not permitted to do so. In effect, each of them had to fight with one hand tied behind his back.

Americans are accustomed to winning their wars, but there is no denying that this is one war the Americans did not win.

Map shows important places and dates of three-year-long struggle, which began June 25, 1950, when North Korean Reds invaded Republic of South Korea.



After 43 days in the line this soldier's face clearly showed the strain of war.

War



Troops moved on to new objectives through the rubble-littered streets of Inchon after successful landing there.



An Army man read that he was "crossing the 38th Parallel by courtesy of the 2nd Bn., 8th Cavalry Regiment."



U. S. troops blasted dug-in communist units with rocket fire on hillside in North Korea.



Equipment and supplies were evacuated from port of Hungnam as onslaught of communist forces bore near during the terrible winter of 1950.



These South Korean civilians were captured by communist forces and subsequently massacred, hands tied behind their backs before being murdered.



These were the lucky ones. Thousands of terrorized Koreans jammed roads as they fled the oncoming reds.



96th Field Artillery Bn. moved over snow-covered hills to new positions to support 8th Cavalry Regt. in assault against a communist-held hill.



Foot troops moved forward after their supporting air units flushed the red enemy from his hillside holes.

CONTINUED

OUR FORGOTTEN WAR



A blinding flash lit the night sky and an ear-splitting blast roared out as the crew of an American 155-mm. howitzer fired another round at the communists.



U.S. infantrymen prepared to charge over the ridge of a hill into Chinese communist fire.



Photo of U.S. troops in winter of 1950-51 recalls another bitter winter — Valley Forge, 174 years before.



Closeup of war is shown as soldier of 187th Regimental Combat Team, with a bullet in his back, got emergency medical treatment in the field.



Captured red troops, shown in prisoner of war camp. At war's end thousands of prisoners refused to return to red control.



Night was momentarily turned into day as white phosphorous shells fired by U.N. forces hit Chinese communist positions near Han River.



Gen. MacArthur arrives at his Tokyo headquarters on being relieved of his command. His firing shocked nation.



U.N. and communist representatives met at Panmunjom, site of most of the lengthy truce talks that eventually resulted in war's end on July 27, 1953.



Red soldier at Panmunjom conference building symbolizes uneasy truce that followed three-year struggle.



WASHINGTON PRO & CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF BIG ISSUES FACING THE NATION

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: **SHOULD ALASKA AND HAWAII**

BE ADMITTED AS OUR 49TH AND 50TH STATES?



(PRO) For 45 years Alaska has been an incorporated Territory. Hawaii is the only other incorporated Territory, and has enjoyed this status for an even longer period. Throughout our history incorporation has invariably been an apprenticeship for statehood.

Thirty-five States have been admitted since the formation of the Union. Each time doubters have expressed about the same objections that we now hear — including geographic separation from the rest of the nation. Our present national stature proves the fallacy of the objections.

Alaska and Hawaii can support statehood — their people pay most of their own expenses now. The population is ample. In fact, this is growing faster, percentage-wise, in Alaska than in any State. Both Territories have far surpassed every statehood requirement.

From the beginning the nation has indicated in every legal and traditional way that Alaska and Hawaii were destined for statehood. Generations of Americans have settled in and developed both lands in rightful reliance that they were preparing for recognition as full and equal citizens in sovereign States.

Some have suggested a commonwealth status. This would confer no substantial benefit and would tend toward separation from the nation. It is unthinkable to the people of Alaska and Hawaii, and to me.

Statehood will spur the development of both Territories as it did in every State, and the Union will thereby gain strength. But, more important, these people have earned the right to vote for the President, to be fully represented in Congress, and to control their local government. They have always had all the responsibilities of citizenship; now they should have all the rights.

People work for economic progress, but people die for equality and self-determination. In a large measure, these essential rights are now denied to residents of Alaska and Hawaii, and they can be painlessly and profitably bestowed through statehood. We have preached the wisdom of this philosophy to everyone in the world who can or will listen — let's practice it.

Clinton P. Anderson, (D), U. S. Senator from New Mexico



(CON) As a member of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I have consistently opposed legislation to grant statehood to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. At the same time I have introduced bills to permit the people of Alaska and Hawaii to each elect their own Governor and Secretary. These bills are

now pending.

My basic reason for objecting to statehood for either of the two Territories is that they are not contiguous to our continental United States, and the precedent once set would result in several island and remote areas applying for statehood, and then there would be no real reason for denying them. The balance of power in the Senate would come from offshore areas.

Alaska is 528 air miles from our northern border at the closest airport, and 2,800 air miles at its farthest. With an area one-fifth that of the United States, Alaska at the last census had a population of 128,643, of whom approximately one-third were native — Eskimo, Indian or Aleutian.

Alaska's remoteness from the United States, in my opinion, precludes her acceptance as a State, and her remoteness also entitles her to a fuller measure of self-government. The White House, which now appoints the Governor, and the Interior Department, which administers most of her resources and land, are as remote from Alaska as Alaska is from them.

Hawaii is 2,100 miles from San Francisco. Admission as a State would set a precedent for ultimate addition of other island possessions in the Pacific and Caribbean, and create an imbalance in our legislative system.

There is also a communist menace in Hawaii, real and grim to the residents of that area.

Britain has found the commonwealth system preferable to admitting overseas representatives into Parliament, while the policy of France in accepting deputies from Algeria and other overseas departments, who always constitute a minority in the assembly, has not improved the economy, the government or harmonious relations for either France or her noncontiguous areas.

George W. Malone, (R), U. S. Senator from Nevada

The American Legion supports Alaskan statehood — Resolution #62, National Executive Committee, October, 1956 — has no resolved position on Hawaii.



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

LEGION APPEAL WINS DECISION FOR BACK BENEFITS FOR THOUSANDS OF RESERVISTS WIDOWS:

Widows and orphans of thousands of reservists were found, on Oct. 23, to have sums running from several hundred to several thousand dollars in back benefits due them. . . . The decision was made by the Employees Compensation Appeals Board of the U.S. Dep't of Labor, on two test-case appeals originated and presented by Austin Kerby, staff member of The American Legion nat'l Economic Commission.

Widows affected are those who were granted Federal Employees Compensation Act benefits for the deaths of their reservist husbands in active duty between Sept. 8, 1945 and Jan. 1, 1957. . . . The agency paying the benefits had followed a policy of beginning payments as of six months after the death of the reservist. . . . It (the Bureau of Employees Compensation) claimed that since the Armed Forces continue military pay for six months after an in-service death, compensation could not begin until then.

The Legion contended that there was no connection between the two, that the six-months military pay was a gratuity having no bearing on the Compensation Act benefits.

Two cases were appealed by the Legion, one of a widow with children (the widow of Air Force Major Samuel Castleberry of California), and one of a widow without children (the widow of Lt. Jg Thomas P. O'Brien of New York).

The appeals board agreed with the Legion view. . . . It said that there was no basis in the governing laws for withholding compensation payments for six months. . . . that the widows are entitled to receive the six months compensation previously withheld.

Reservists were not covered by those benefits before Sept. 8, 1945, nor for deaths in service occurring after Jan. 1, 1957. . . . However, the number involved is substantial because those benefits were available throughout the Korean conflict.

Appeal of the decision is still open to the paying agency. . . . Since the decision is based strictly on law, likelihood of reversal is small. . . . However, actual payment of back benefits to widows will be delayed pending the agency's decision on using its appeal rights and -- after that -- to the establishment of machinery for payment, if, as expected, a successful reversal is not obtained. . . . "Newsletter" will advise of such machinery as soon as it exists.

* * * *

WWI CERTIFICATES STILL CASHABLE:

World War One Adjusted Compensation ("Bonus") certificates and bonds are still cashable, some are still cashed every year, and appropriations

are made by Congress each year to cover additional redemptions. . . . World War One veterans who never had a certificate or bond because they never applied have long since passed the date when new applications could be honored. . . . But uncashed certificates or bonds that have been lost or accidentally destroyed may still be honored upon satisfactory evidence that they did exist and were never cashed. . . . To cash an unredeemed certificate or bond, ask your American Legion Post Service Officer to channel a request through your Department American Legion Service Officer.

* * * *

COST OF CARE IN PRIVATE HOSPITAL MAY BE MET BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:

Sometimes veterans pay private hospital bills which, if they but knew it, the Veterans Administration would pay.

Suppose you, or a veteran you know, need emergency care for a service-connected disability. . . . Because of the emergency nature of the situation the patient is rushed to a private hospital.

If the nearest VA Regional Office or VA hospital is notified within 72 hours, it may take over full medical responsibility for the patient. . . . If you need help in notifying the VA, call on your American Legion Service Officer for assistance.

If impossible to notify VA within 72 hours, notify VA as soon as possible.

Now supposing, under the same conditions, you knew nothing about notifying the Veterans Administration. . . . You paid the private hospital bill yourself. . . . What then?

In such cases, a claim for reimbursement may be filed with the VA, and if the claim meets the required conditions, VA regulations permit reimbursement of such private hospital costs incurred up to two years prior to filing the claim. . . . But since in this case VA was not in on the case itself, it will be necessary to show that the emergency permitted no delay in getting into a hospital, and that the conditions of the emergency did not make it feasible to go to a VA hospital.

Now suppose that, at the time of the emergency treatment, the disability treated had not been recognized as service-connected by the VA. . . . VA would accept no responsibility for the costs. . . . But suppose that later the VA did adjudge the condition to have been service-connected?

In that case, a claim for reimbursement could be honored if filed within two years of VA's granting of service-connection.

In all cases of the VA meeting private hospital costs these conditions will apply: (1) The disability given emergency private treatment must be service-connected. . . . (2) VA reimbursement, when authorized, will comply with a schedule of allowable

fees unnecessary expenditures may not be met...

(3) In no sense will the VA assume responsibility where private care was had as a matter of choice rather than necessity . . . (4) In considering whether it was not feasible to have gone to a VA hospital in the first place, the VA will weigh the circumstances in each particular case.

* * * *

LENGTH-OF-MARRIAGE REQUIREMENT FOR WIDOWS' BENEFITS EASED:

About 12,000 widows of veterans are estimated to have become eligible for widows' benefits payable by the Veterans Administration as a result of Public Law 85-209 . . . The law liberalized the definition of a widow, for benefit purposes, under a set of restrictions whose basic intent is to prevent women from marrying veterans, supposed to be near death, for the purpose of getting benefits as veterans' widows.

This particular type of restriction, requiring marriages of specific duration where the husband was not a young man at the time of the marriage, is almost as old as veterans' benefits.

Here is how the law now sets up these limitations:

(1) No limitation if a child is born of the marriage.

(2) If husband was a WW1 veteran, date of marriage will not disqualify widow for benefits if marriage occurred before Dec. 14, 1944, and will not disqualify her in the event the marriage occurred after that, if it lasted five years.

(3) If husband was a WW2 veteran, date of marriage will not disqualify widow from benefits if marriage occurred before Jan. 1, 1957, and will not disqualify her in the event the marriage occurred after that, if it lasts five years.

(4) If husband was a Korea veteran, date of marriage will not disqualify widow from benefits if marriage occurs before Feb. 1, 1965, and will not disqualify her in the event the marriage occurs after that, if it lasts five years.

Widows to whom the date of marriage has previously been the only impediment to claiming widow's benefits, but who could qualify under the above conditions, should contact an American Legion Service Officer.

* * * *

PROOF OF "LEGAL" WIDOWHOOD FOR BENEFITS ALSO EASED:

In another section of Public Law 85-209, the Congress last summer eased a requirement which The American Legion had long sought to have softened.

The new law sets up conditions under which a widow's VA benefits may be paid even though it is found that the widow was not the legal wife of the deceased veteran . . . Prime condition is that the widow married the veteran without knowing that an impediment to the marriage existed. . . . If she married him -- and remained married to him -- in good faith, the postmortem discovery that an existing earlier marriage prevents her from being the legal widow will no longer disbar her from receiving widow's benefits.

Conditions are: (1) The widow did not know of the impediment to the marriage; (2) The marriage would have been valid in the absence of the impediment of which she was ignorant (an impediment which her husband brought to the marriage will not excuse an impediment of her own); (3) The couple resided

together five years or more immediately prior to his death and (4) No claim for widow's benefits has been filed by a legal widow of the deceased veteran.

Under the old law, if any previous marriage of a deceased veteran were found on the record, after his death, his latter-day wife had to prove that it had been dissolved. . . . Sometimes this was next to impossible, even though it had been dissolved. . . . The new law removes the burden of proof from the wife who lived with the man in his latter years.

* * * *

HANDSOME GOLDEN DRAGON AND NEPTUNE CERTIFICATES MAY BE PURCHASED:

Former members of the U. S. Armed Forces who crossed either the equator or the international date line, but got no certificate of the occasion handsome enough for framing, may now purchase such certificate from Our Navy magazine.

Neptune certificates (equator crossings) and Golden Dragon certificates (180th meridian crossings) sufficiently ornate for anyone's taste, printed in color, 16x21 inches, may be had for \$1.50, unlettered. . . . If you wish the date, name of ship, your name and rank, etc., lettered in, the price is \$3.00 -- and that information must be provided with the order, as well as the longitude of an equator crossing and the latitude of a date line crossing.

Certificates bear the Navy seal, and a wallet-sized card is also supplied. . . . Certificates are also available at the same prices for Plank Owners, Arctic and Antarctic Circle crossings and Round the World cruises. . . . WW2 servicemen were herded across the equator and date line in such numbers that the usual formalities and ornate certifications were not possible in all cases.

Prospective customers for Our Navy magazine's service in this field should write: Our Navy, 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

* * * *

HONORABLE DISCHARGE FOR NAVY VETS WHO GOT "SATISFACTORY" CERTIFICATES:

Naval officers discharged at their own request before Feb. 1, 1948 got certificates of satisfactory service, but not honorable discharges. . . . At its 1956 Nat'l Convention, The American Legion sought clarification of this matter. . . . Now the American Legion Nat'l Security Commission has advised "Newsletter" that honorable discharges are available upon application for all such persons whose military record would ordinarily warrant an honorable discharge. . . . Write: Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers-B131) Navy Dept., Washington 25, D.C. and furnish the usual necessary identifying information.

* * * *

WEST VIRGINIA HAS LIFE MEMBERSHIP PLAN:

A detailed account of conditions under which life membership in The American Legion are awarded appeared in the September "Newsletter." . . . Four Departments were listed as having Department Life membership plans -- Kansas, Maryland, Ohio and Texas. . . . Department of West Virginia advises that it also has a Department Life membership plan. . . . Presence of a life membership plan in the Department is important, as it affects method by which Posts may award life memberships to comrades.

NEWS *of The American Legion*

and Veterans' Affairs

DECEMBER 1957

"Saved By the Bell" Booklet Highlights Legion Fall Campaign

The annual fall membership and promotion campaigns of The American Legion, nationally and locally, have been highlighted by a flood of orders from American Legion Post, County and Department organizations for thousands of copies of the comic booklet "Saved by the Bell," which was reproduced in this magazine's October issue.

By the end of October, orders for more than 196,000 copies of "Saved By the Bell" had been received by the Nat'l Emblem Sales office at American Legion Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis.

The comic book, depicting in a highly-readable 16-page picture story the essential programs and operations of The American Legion, had been offered by the national organization for "the many energetic Posts which need a launching point to expand their community relations on a generous scale at low cost." Purpose of the booklet is for large-scale local distribution to non-Legion families as a Post public relations, membership and service activity.

Wide-awake local leadership east, west, north and south welcomed the comic with the serious message.

Following a preview of "Saved by the Bell" in August at the western membership conference, Fred Fuecker, Adj't of the Dep't of Washington, ordered 3,000 copies. On Sept. 9, he showed advance proofs to his District Commanders, and placed for them an order for 15,000 additional copies for distribution to the citizenry of Washington State. The District Commanders, said Fuecker, stated that the booklet was "the finest piece of membership literature that has been developed by the national organization."

On October 15, after "Saved by the Bell" had appeared in this magazine, Fuecker placed an order for an additional 5,000 copies.

Meanwhile, Frank Sawyer, Dep't Adjutant of New Hampshire placed an early order for 7,000 copies; Lou Babb, Dep't of Idaho Adjutant, ordered a first lot of 2,000; and Dep't Cmdr W. Peter McAtee of New Mexico ordered 5,000 copies.

While these Departments were placing early orders running into the tens

of thousands, individual Posts began streaming orders into Indianapolis for distribution in their communities.

Among the very early orders, were:

2,000 for Post 67, Versailles, Ky.
1,100 for Richmond County, N. Y.
200 for Post 43, Washington, D. C.
250 for Post 22, Linton, Indiana
1,000 for Post 1, Topeka, Kans.
300 for Post 6, Central City, Nebr.
1,100 for Post 13, Sitka, Alaska.
1,000 for Post 14, Lawrence, Kansas.
500 for Post 77, Hendersonville, N. C.
200 for Post 111, Ellenville, N. Y.
200 for Post 53, Hemet, Calif.
150 for Post 459, Hempstead, Tex.
100 for Post 93, Bucksport, Me.

Auxiliary Unit 71, Mount Shasta, Calif. took a long-range view and ordered 125 copies, stating with the order: "if we can interest the veterans in our community to be prospective Legionnaires, then we (the Auxiliary) will be able to enroll the women in their families," adding, "this is exactly the material to distribute to prospective members."

The comic was widely recognized as a wholesome membership tool. It merely tells readers in one easily digested package what the American Legion is and

does, depicts the services it renders and the ideals it espouses. In short, the many Posts that are enthusiastically setting out to distribute the booklet in their cities and towns are confident that spreading actual knowledge of The American Legion is the best tool for selling it. They recognize that "Saved by the Bell" has expertly simplified and articulated the very large story of this organization.

That the producers of the booklet had told the Legion story well was noted in other quarters. Alden J. Stoner, City Treasurer of Holland, Mich., wrote Graphic Information Service (publishers of the Legion comic). Speaking as a Legionnaire he said: "It is easy to visualize what it can and will mean to the promotion of membership in this great organization." Then, speaking as a city official, Stoner inquired about similar booklets in comic form to help tell necessary stories about municipal problems.

Public Relations News, an independent New York professional publication, gave considerable space in its Oct. 14 edition to "Saved by the Bell," indicating to professional public relations specialists that it marked an effective advance in the public relations outlook and activities of The American Legion and its Posts.

"For the first time," it said, "The

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: Illinois



QUINCY POST 37, of the Illinois American Legion, fully underwrote the building of the outdoor chapel shown above, at a cost of \$6,500. The chapel was provided for the Sauksee Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, for its huge new Camp Saukenak. Dedicated to "God and Country," it is officially known as The American Legion Memorial Chapel.

American Legion has developed a major public relations tool."

Huge Potential

"Saved by the Bell" undercuts the many inaccurate stereotypes of the Legion which Legionnaires have had to try to offset in both their membership and their community relations programs, and does it in readable form.

In addition, it points up the services offered by the Legion, and indicates to veterans and their families how the Legion may be a channel for assisting them in securing legitimate rights and benefits. Because of this feature, its widespread distribution in American communities is not only a wholesome American Legion promotion, but a definite community service.

The ordering of nearly 200,000 copies in the first month of its appearance indicates alert awareness of these features by many Posts. The potential, however, is vastly greater. There are more than 16 million unorganized veterans scattered throughout America's cities and towns to all of whom there is something of interest in "Saved by the Bell."

The low price of bulk orders of the booklet offers the most effective means yet for contacting the entire 16-plus million eligible non-members and their families, by house to house distribution. Copies can be secured for placing in 5,000 homes, reaching more than 15,000 veterans and their dependents, for \$110. Copies for 1,000 homes, reaching more than 3,000 veterans and their dependents, can be procured for \$22.

As a convenient aid for procurement of additional copies by Posts, Counties or Departments, a coupon for ordering "Saved by the Bell" appears below.

Fall Membership Drive

More Posts than ever before were striving in other ways to clean up their annual membership campaigns in the fall months as November rolled in.

Post 101, Greenville, Mich., and Post 46 in Danville, Ky., were among those placing substantial ads in local newspapers to back up their drives.

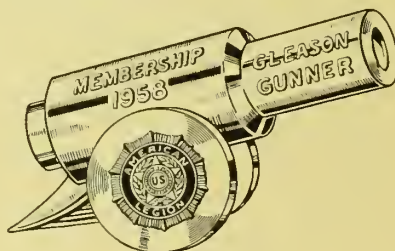
Post 207, Chicago, Ill., typified the

many Posts that had gone over their quotas very early. The policemen who make up the Post went over their quota of 3,519 by mid-October.

Alaska Legionnaires, stating that "they liked sitting up in front" at the nat'l convention this year, were busy early to get the membership to earn them good seats again.

The Dep't of North Dakota, which for the umpteenth time in a row smashed its all time high in 1957, was 1,291 ahead of last year's figures for the same date on Oct. 24—a warning by the perennial champion Department that it admits no limits to its growth short of the total veteran population of the state.

Assisting in the nat'l membership drive were the Legion's Nat'l Field Representatives, who were barnstorming in their various areas to help wrap up the job for 1958 in the fall months.



Cap Pin

Gleason's Gunners

National Commander John S. Gleason, Jr., meanwhile authorized each Department to award in his name a cap emblem of a miniature brass howitzer (see pic) to every Legionnaire who signs up 12 new or renewal members for 1958 by Dec. 31, 1957.

Said the Commander: "As I travel about the country I want to be able to pick out the Legionnaires who are doing a real membership job."

"If they'll wear the little howitzer I can spot them in any crowd."

The little howitzer is a special emblem signifying early membership achievement during Commander Gleason's year. Commander Gleason was a field artillery officer in WW2.

An increasing number of Legionnaires are weary of membership activity dragging on through the year, sapping energies that should go into carrying out other programs. The stress on early membership renewal and procurement is a reflection of this growing impatience.

Prize Winners

Meanwhile, prize-winners in the nat'l membership essay contest describing how Posts bettered their 1956 records in 1957 have been announced.

Winners are: (1) Paul Wright, Post 371, Wellston, Ohio; (2) Adelard Renaud, Post 414, Sutton, Mass.; (3) Herbert A. Mitz, Post 159, Drayton, N. Dak.

Nat'l Membership and Post Activities division will circularize the winning theses for their value to other Posts.

THE WHITE HOUSE:

A Caller

On Oct. 29, shortly after returning from an inspection trip of European facilities of the Crusade for Freedom, Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., visited President Eisenhower at the White House. He reported that the Legion strongly supports the crusade and called for increased backing from the American people for this worthy cause.

The Commander told the President that the Legion agrees with the warning expressed by Sec. of State Dulles concerning Soviet interference in Syria and the Middle East.

He expressed satisfaction that the Eisenhower administration's stand against recognition of, and trade with, Red China parallels that of the Legion.

Cmdr Gleason told Mr. Eisenhower that the Legion was "happy" that Sec. of Defense McElroy has rescinded the cut in defense research and development. He proposed that Army and Navy reservists be used in Civil Defense work in the event of a missile attack. He added that the Legion opposes any reduction in our reserve forces, and he said that they are essential to the maintenance of a balanced defense system.

He also advised the President that the Legion will seek needed modifications in veterans pension laws.

In presenting a set of American Legion blood donor pins and a brochure outlining the Legion's blood program to the President, the Commander described the program as one of the many through which the Legion serves the nation's communities. He emphasized that the blood program has complete support of Dep't of Defense, Civil Defense Administration, VA, and the American Red Cross.

National Emblem Sales Division, American Legion Nat'l Hq.
P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

**SAVED
BY THE
BELL**

Enclosed is \$.....payable to The American Legion. Please ship.....copies of "Saved By the Bell" to:

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

POST NAME & NUMBER.....

Cost: 1 to 49 copies, 10c each; 50 to 99 copies, 5c each; 100 to 999 copies, 3c each; 1,000 or more copies, 2c each. Add 10% of total cost for shipping and handling charges.

OLD SOLDIERS:

New Flag

At Fort Jay, on Governors Island, N.Y., on Nov. 6 Sec. of the Army Wilber M. Brucker presented a U. S. Army flag to Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur for his "unparalleled services to the Army."

Flag presentation ceremony took place amid appropriate military pomp and was attended by civilian and military dignitaries in the N.Y. area.

RELIGION:

A Landmark

William A. Leonard Post 422, Flushing, N. Y. is playing a leading role in a three-month celebration (starting with a Legion-organized parade on Oct. 29) of the 300th Anniversary of the Flushing Remonstrance, a little known episode of American history which was the first popular declaration of complete religious freedom in what is now the United States.

In December 1657, citizens of Flushing sent a dangerous (to them) remonstrance to Gov. Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam, now New York City, stating that they would disobey his orders to persecute Quakers who might come among them.

Said their protest, in part:

"We desire . . . not to judge least we be judged, neither to condemn lest we be condemned, but rather let every man stand and fall to his own Master . . . Our desire is not to offend one of his little ones, in whatsoever form, name or title he appears in, whether Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist or Quaker, but shall be glad to see anything of God in any of them . . .

"We cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them, but give them free egress and regress unto our Town and houses . . . we are bound by the law of God and man to do good unto all men and evil to no man . . ."

Three of the signers were jailed for their part in the Remonstrance, but the citizens of Flushing never retracted, and in 1683 religious freedom became the law of the colony of N. Y.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

► On Oct. 25 Post 1, Atlanta, Ga., honored Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. J. Pat (Mildred) Kelly, of Unit 1, Atlanta, with a homecoming dinner. Nat'l Vice Cmdr Harry W. Miller (W. Va.) represented Nat'l Cmdr Gleason who was prevented from taking part in "Mildred Kelly Day" by a sudden flu attack.

► James A. Tadlock has resigned as The American Legion's Nat'l Executive Committeeman from New Mexico. His

post will be filled by his alternate, Dr. D. H. (Tiny) Reed.

► William P. Rogers, newly appointed Attorney General of the U.S., replacing Herbert Brownell, Jr., is a member of American Legion Post 41, Washington, D. C.

► The Wyoming Youth Council, a private volunteer group, has adopted a statewide program for children modeled after, and cooperating with, The American Legion's Child Welfare program.

► The American Legion Dep't of Maine conducted its annual Service School in Waterville, Nov. 3, with more than 350 Legionnaires throughout the state in attendance.

► The American Legion's 1958 manual on Child Welfare, entitled *Child Welfare in Action*, was published in November. It is available to Dep'ts in quantity from: Child Welfare Commission, American Legion Nat'l Hq., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

► William A. McKay, Jr., Past Cmdr of the Westchester County (N. Y.) American Legion, won the William E. Rominger Memorial Award for the best editorial in a Legion publication during the past year. His prize-winning entry appeared in the *Westchester County Legionnaire*.

► A survey made by the *Ohio Legion News* shows that veterans of the Korean Conflict outnumber WW1 vets as commanders of Legion Posts in the Buckeye State. Of the first 518 Ohio Posts reporting, 51 had Korea vets and 40 had WW1 vets as commanders. More than 8 out of 10 Ohio Posts are commanded by WW2 vets.

► VA compensation checks for two million vets who have service-connected disabilities were increased approximately 10 percent in Oct. when Public Law 85-168 went into effect. Law had strong

support of the nat'l American Legion.

► First issue of *The Nation's Capital Legionnaire*, official organ of the Dep't of the District of Columbia, was published in Oct.

► Twenty-eight players—14 on each side—in the 1957 World Series were graduates of American Legion Junior Baseball.

► In line with recent legislation and upon Legion recommendation, the U. S. Dep'ts of Defense and Labor have jointly initiated a program of job protection for nat'l guardsmen and reservists who leave their jobs to participate in active duty training.

► C. D. DeLoach, Dep't Cmdr of the District of Columbia has appointed a number of prominent Legionnaires (including four Past Nat'l Cmdrs) to present the Legion's programs and objectives to citizens of the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.

► Four out of every 10 of the nation's 5,100,000 Korea vets have taken training under the Korean GI Bill.

► The 1957 American Legion Award for the Employment of the Physically Handicapped in the State of Nevada went to Raymond I. Smith, proprietor of Harold's Club, in Reno, which employs 139 vets, many of whom are disabled.

► Copies of the addresses delivered by the six principal speakers to the 39th Nat'l Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., are available from the Public Relations Div., The American Legion, 1608 K St. NW., Washington 6, D. C.

► For the fifth consecutive year Dep't of Kansas conducted a series of statewide meetings, called "coffee tours," in Oct. to acquaint Dep't and District officials (Continued on page 34)

LEGION PILGRIMS IN EUROPE



SEVERAL HUNDRED touring Legionnaires returned home in October after participating in the post-Convention American Legion 1957 pilgrimage to Europe. Shown above are members of the Commander's party at a briefing by General Lauris Norstad at SHAPE Hq near Paris on Sept. 30. The Legion pilgrims, headed by immediate Past Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel of Virginia, visited most of the countries of western Europe. Sightseeing and visiting wartime shrines and NATO military installations highlighted the extensive tours.



Workmen weld the giant reactor container (foreground) and construct the power building (background) at the Dresden, Ill., atomic-electric plant, a project of Commonwealth Edison Company, 6 other electric companies and their equipment makers.

New power plants to produce electricity

These photographs show various stages in the development of some of the exciting new atomic-electric power plant projects.

These three, and others like them, are being developed by a number of independent electric light and power companies and their equipment manufacturers, and with the cooperation of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Such pioneering plants will produce electricity for thousands of homes, farms and businesses. And

more than that, they will help develop a whole new science. Building and operating them will provide the knowledge and experience for even more efficient atomic-electric plants in the future.

The independent electric light and power companies have helped bring this nation the best and most up-to-date electric service in the world. You can count on them to help develop the best ways to put the atom to work making electricity for the American people.

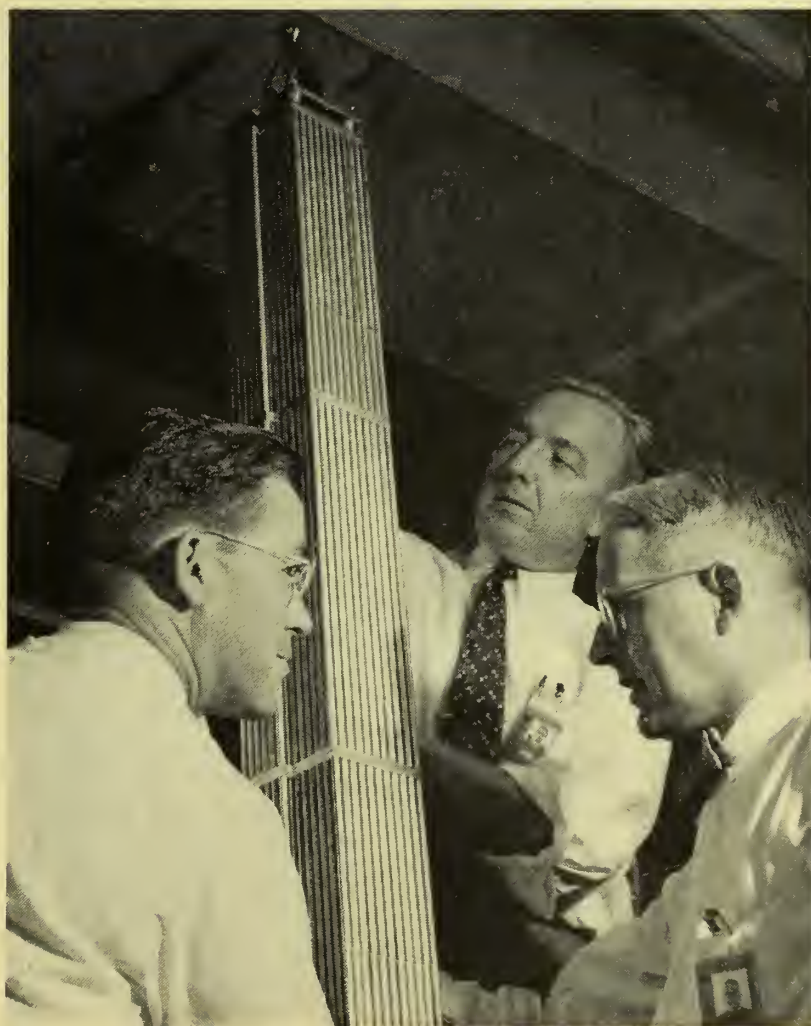
America's Independent



The new atomic reactor (left) and electric generator building (right) at a developmental atomic-electric plant near Pleasanton, Calif. The reactor was built by the General Electric Company; the power plant by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

from the atom

Engineers inspect a complicated atomic fuel assembly—the kind being built for the Yankee Atomic Electric plant at Rowe, Mass. Twelve New England electric companies, a number of equipment makers and the AEC are working together on this project.



Electric Light and Power Companies*

**Company names on request through this magazine.*

BRIEFLY NOTED

(Continued from page 31)

cers with officers and members of Posts and Units.

► Ohio Legion officials report that the first American Legion Leadership College held in that State (in Oct.) was a success; 394 Legionnaires attended.

► Dep't of Rhode Island held its first American Legion college Nov. 1-3, at the Quonset Naval Air Station.

► Posts may borrow a half-hour-long, 33½ r.p.m. record which answers vital questions about the Immigration and Nationality Act by writing to: Americanism Div., The American Legion, 1608 K St. NW., Washington 6, D. C.

► The American Legion plans to call a conference of organizations that field drum and bugle corps in an attempt to standardize contest rules throughout the country.

► In Oct. Nat'l Adj't E. A. Blackmore formally opened an American Legion exhibit in the Union (railroad) Station in Indianapolis. Exhibit features numerous color photos of major Legion programs and a model of the Nat'l Hq building.

► The nat'l organization of The American Legion has received a bequest of \$500 from the estate of the late Dr. John W. Inzer (Tex.), a Legion Founder and second Nat'l Chaplain of the Legion.

► Legislative Div. reports that 99 resolutions approved by the 39th American Legion Nat'l Convention require Federal legislation.

► Carl Milley, Past Commander of Post 241, Glassboro, N. J., who lost his eyesight in WW2 combat, signed up 145 members last year.

► Dep't of Missouri has established a membership award—an honor ribbon to be attached to Post colors—for Missouri Posts which exceed their membership quotas by July 1.

► An Illinois widow, whose husband was a WW2 vet who died of service-connected causes, received a VA check for \$9,848 as well as an award of \$122 monthly compensation through the efforts of rehabilitation workers of the Illinois American Legion. This is the largest death compensation ever paid by VA.

► A priceless souvenir copy of the *Bridgehead Sentinel*, published by the 1st Division at Neuwied, Germany, on July 29, 1919, has been given to The American Legion Library at Nat'l Hq by Mrs. Betty McCormick, of the American Legion Auxiliary at Juneau, Alaska.

► Construction is expected to begin early next spring on the \$100,000 memorial amphitheater which the New Jersey American Legion and Auxiliary will build for the 2,000 mentally ill patients at the VA hospital in Lyons, N. J.

► A planting of flowers and shrubs in the form of The American Legion Emblem, which was made in the side of a Milwaukee, Wis., reservoir for the 1941 Nat'l Convention, is still maintained by Milwaukee Legionnaires in cooperation with city officials.

Nat'l Cmdr Hospitalized

As these pages were being closed on Nov. 7, Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr. was hospitalized in Washington, D. C. for treatment of phlebitis of the right leg. A week earlier he had recovered from what seemed a mild attack of flu. At least ten days care were indicated when he was hospitalized, necessitating cancellations of appearances in St. Louis, Mo., Birmingham, Ala., and Chapel Hill, N. C.

► The Dep't of South Dakota is in its second year of a program of providing educational loans of up to \$500 to children of war veterans, for purposes of training beyond high school. Loan fund is raised by donations from individuals and groups.

► Dep't of Illinois has organized its Department-wide "Christmas Gifts to Yanks Who Gave" campaign for the 14th year in a row, to provide Xmas presents to 15,000 hospitalized veterans in 49 Illinois hospitals.

► Millions of people in 50 countries will be reading identical Bible passages each day from Thanksgiving to Christmas, under the annual Worldwide Bible Reading program. Persons wishing to join may get a free bookmark, with the Worldwide Bible Readings for each day printed on it. Request bookmark from: The American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

► California Dep't Cmdr Alfred P. Chamie has named a 3-man 1958 Blue Crutch committee, headed by James Hughes, of Los Angeles, to lead the

Blue Crutch drive against polio in California on Jan. 18, and to appeal to the millions of unvaccinated to get Salk anti-polio shots.

► In 1956, Joe Gill was Cmdr of Post 60, Logansport, Ind.

In 1957, his brother, Merrill Gill, was Cmdr of Post 16, Gary, Ind.

They both showed up in Chicago, Ill., last Sept. 28, to help induct their brother, Charles Gill, as 1958 Cmdr of Post 175, Chicago.

► The American Legion Dep't of Arkansas this year gave its first annual Americanism and Distinguished Citizen awards to Sen. John McClellan. Sen. McClellan, chmn of the Senate committee currently investigating corrupt labor practices, is a 40-year Legionnaire.

► A 79-year-old vet was in jail at Wrangall, Alaska, "just because he didn't have any place else to go," until Legion officials in Alaska heard about his plight. They soon had the aged vet on his way to the VA home at Camp White, Oreg.

► Fourteen members of the Dep't of Mississippi Executive Committee have enrolled in the 12th term of The American Legion Extension Institute, a correspondence course for Legionnaires which tells what the Legion is, what it has done, and how it works.

You may still apply for this course by writing, before Dec. 1, to: American Legion Extension Institute, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

► Congressman Francis E. Walter (Pa.), chmn of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has commended The American Legion for its help in maintaining the present Immigration and Nationality Act.

► *Tass*, the Soviet news agency, recently described The American Legion as: "A huge United States reactionary, chauvinistic organization, whose members are veterans, politicians, bank directors, and heads of big corporations."

► The Veterans Administration has announced that Public Law 85-311 makes bonuses paid by States for wartime military service exempt from income which might make vets or their dependents ineligible for certain VA benefits.

► Veterans organizations spend less on lobbying in Washington than any other major organized group. A survey made

(Continued on page 36)



Crowning achievement

OF 100 YEARS OF CRAFTSMANSHIP !

With craftsmanship comes perfection. In a product... and in the pleasure it delivers. Your confidence in the unchanging quality of Seagram's 7 Crown has made it the most popular whiskey of our time... the American whiskey of the century.

Say Seagram's and be Sure
OF AMERICAN WHISKEY AT ITS FINEST

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. BLENDED WHISKEY. 86 PROOF. 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

BRIEFLY NOTED

(Continued from page 34)

by the *Congressional Quarterly* reveals that five other groups top the vets in money spent for lobbying. They are business, labor, citizen groups (such as the PTA), farm, and professional associations.

In the first six months of 1957 vets groups spent \$58,000; almost half this amount reported by the Legion.

CORRECTION:

The 1957 senior drum and bugle corps championship of the Department of Virginia was won by the "Virginia Gentlemen" Corps, of Braxton-Perkins Post 25, Newport News, Va.

It was reported here in October that Post 29, Danville, won the senior title. The sponsored corps of Post 29, Danville, won the Virginia junior title.



Middletown Story

PROMOTION:

A Close Look

The American Legion Magazine has completed three in a series of published studies of typical American communities, depicting community life and the parts played in it by Legionnaires.

They involve on-the-spot photographic and textual portrayals of the cities of Reading, Pa. (home of Gregg Post 12); Kankakee, Ill. (home of Kankakee Post 85); and Middletown, Ohio (home of Middletown Post 218).

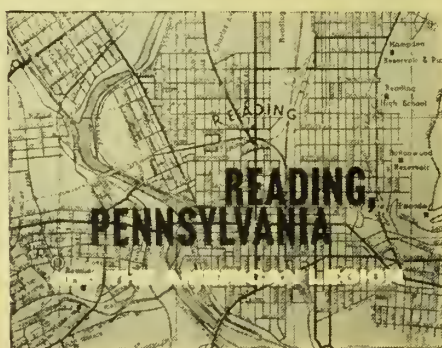
Now in production is the fourth of a planned series of more than 50 community studies. It covers Great Bend, Kans. (home of Argonne Post 180).

Each study depicts the economy; the social, industrial and business structure; and the religious, educational, govern-

mental and institutional life of each community. It illustrates the role played throughout the fabric of community life by American Legion Posts and by individual Legionnaires.

Thus the Reading, Pa., report depicts Reading as a city of over 100,000, with 665 industrial establishments employing 50,000 people. It shows there are 75,000 telephones in use; five banks with deposits exceeding a quarter of a billion dollars; 120 churches; two major newspapers; 32 public and parochial schools as well as several colleges and trade schools. The report classifies Reading as a world leader in the hosiery, brick and pretzel businesses.

The Legion report introduces typical people at all levels of Reading's daily life. It then portrays both the home and the members of David McM. Gregg Post 12, American Legion, 8th largest Post in the country with more than 3,600



Reading Story

members. It introduces individual Legionnaires in their civilian capacities as Reading educators, police officers, attorneys, merchants, construction men, firemen, editors, physicians, druggists, etc. It tabulates 47 Legionnaires who are executives of local firms, and 39 who are city, county and Federal officials; including the mayor, district attorney, U. S. Congressman, postmaster, school superintendent, police chief.

The role in the community of the Legion as a Post is then shown, with photographic depiction of some of Gregg Post's achievements and activities, as well as a letter from Mayor McDevitt, expressing the "undying respect" which Gregg Post, particularly in its youth programs, has earned "from all the citizens."

The entire series of studies documents — by getting down to cases — the unique way in which the Legion, as a great society whose members are drawn from all walks of life, is part of the total fabric of the lives of the thousands of communities in which well organized Legion Posts exist.

The studies of Kankakee, Ill., and Middletown, Ohio, present the same

detailed, specific analysis as does the Reading study.

The published products, lavishly illustrated, are as dramatic in their portrayals of the communities themselves as they are of the Legion and the Legionnaires. This has produced a heavy demand for copies of the reports by non-Legion community interests.

Francis D. Scully, Kankakee Legion Publicity Officer, seeking to meet the local demand for extra copies, reported that hundreds of copies would be needed, as the Chamber of Commerce and industries in Kankakee prized the report quite as much as did Kankakee Post 85, American Legion.

Ed Portsmouth, Adjutant of Middletown Post 218, reported a heavy demand for the studies in that Ohio city from the Chamber of Commerce, the City Commission, Armco Steel Co. and other industries.



Kankakee Story

Additional community portraits showing the place of The American Legion and Legionnaires in American towns and cities, each to be published separately, are planned at the rate of two to four a year.

The series is being produced for American Legion promotional purposes on the national level.

GI LOANS:

Kicked Again

The dying GI home loan program got a new kick in the pants on Oct. 22 when the Federal National Mortgage Ass'n (Fannie May) lowered the price it would pay for VA guaranteed loans and abandoned its program of stand-by commitments for GI mortgages.

GI loan activity was off again in September for the 11th consecutive month. The Fannie May program had been the

chief support of tottering GI housing. Its new strictures were aimed at all 4½% mortgages.

Congress, requested by both the Administration and The American Legion to permit raising GI interest above 4½% in the last session, did not do so.

The slaughter of the GI housing loan program affects some WW2 vets, has a far worse effect on Korea vets, making a paper benefit of the housing loan program for most of them. Their benefit has been destroyed largely under a pretense of "saving" them from paying more than 4½% interest.

As Fannie May pointed out, it has to pay 5% for its own money in today's market and doesn't see much of a future in lending its 5% money out for 4½%.

The Legion will again ask the Congress to cut out the phony "protection" of vets, and permit them to reenter the housing market by being allowed to pay a fair market price for their loans.

Great value of the GI program to vets lies in the low down payments, low-installment payback, and the improved credit-rating given them by government guarantee of their mortgages.

A preferred interest rate was *never* an essential, a *slightly* preferred interest rate was and is sensible because the government guarantee reduces the lender's risk, which is an element in setting interest rates. But a ridiculously low interest rate, as current events show, slams the mortgage door in the home-seeking veteran's face.

NEW BEDS



VOLPE Construction Co. of Malden, Mass., pushes construction of new buildings for Bedford, Mass., VA hospital. Massachusetts Legion backed drive to add new facilities to care for growing waiting list of patients. Crisis was particularly acute as biggest bulk of waiting list were mental patients.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

¶ POST 206, Aurora, Colo. (composed of women) received its permanent charter Feb. 26, 1957, and had 56 members in 1957. Post: Sponsored six boys for Boys State; gave presents to 20 girls in a school for handicapped children; donated money toward a hearing aid for a vet's daughter; sponsored a girl in the

Legion oratorical contest; sent more than 200 magazines direct to individuals overseas and 1,060 pounds of magazines to the U. S. Information Agency for shipment overseas under the Magazines for Friendship program. An average of four members has worked at a VA hospital on bingo night there, and two members devote one day a week to volunteer work at VA hospital.

¶ FIFTY LEGION POSTS and numerous other organizations participated in the annual Constitution Day exercises of Post 1209, Bronx, N. Y. Post is conducting a vigorous campaign to have St. Ann's churchyard declared a National Historic Site. Churchyard is final resting place of Gouverneur Morris (for whom the Post is named) and other American patriots, and is presently subject to acts of vandalism which are destroying historic landmarks.

¶ POST 1001, Scotia, N. Y., has received a trophy for its outstanding Boy Scout work. Post sponsors an Explorer group, a Scout troop and a Cub Pack. Its Boy Scout Troop #63 recently took in two Hungarian refugee boys as members.

¶ POST 336, Philadelphia, Pa., has issued to its members a large wall calendar for 1957-58 (October to September) noting the dates of all important Post and District Legion functions and

meetings for the year. Calendar was sponsored by J. W. Dean, Philadelphia funeral directors.

¶ MRS. LAWRENCE DILLHUNT isn't too busy to be Commander of Post 539, Green Bay, Wis., this year—although she has nine children. Furthermore she's still working on a college degree part time, and so is her husband. They met and married in the Army in WW2, and have studied together, worked together and raised their children together and seen Mr. Dillhunt through a siege of tuberculosis in the meantime. Her father is a Past Cmdr of Post 230, De Pere, Wis.

¶ POST 397, Monterey Park, Calif., donates the use of its hall to the retarded children of Monterey Park every week-day from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

¶ POST 66, Middletown, R. I., has started buying one book each month to place permanently on Middletown grammar school library shelves. Post has also arranged to distribute all unclaimed magazines at the Newport, R. I. post-office to patients at Newport Naval Hospital.

¶ LITTLE LEAGUE baseball in Monterey, Mexico, started a year ago by American Legion Post 5 Monterey, produced the 1957 Little League world championship team. The Monterey youngsters went on 3-day visas to Texas,

ALL THESE PRESENTS JUST FOR ME?

I LOVE YOU BOYS, REALLY! BUT...YOU SEE...

**SMELLS GRAND!
PACKS RIGHT!
SMOKES SWEET!
CAN'T BITE!**

A PIPE SMOKIN' MAN ALWAYS WINS WITH ME!

IT'S SIR WALTER RALEIGH - NATURALLY!

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S BLEND OF CHOICE KENTUCKY BURLEYS IS EXTRA-AGED TO GUARD AGAINST TONGUE BITE. XMAS-WRAPPED ...IT MAKES A PERFECT GIFT.

It costs no more to smoke the best!

expecting to get wiped out in the preliminaries. Then ended up winning the title at Williamsport, Pa., finishing with a no-hitter.

STARTED



MEMBERS OF POST 183, Parkville, Md., as they broke ground recently for a brand new \$150,000 air-conditioned, brick home.

THE 14 MEMBERS of the smart American Legion firing squad of Post 418, Dongola, Ill., also act as auxiliary police in Dongola.

POST 1, Kaiserlautern, Germany, is planning a newer and larger Post home and engaging in an intensive membership drive for 1958.

MANY NEWSPAPER advertisers in New Bedford, Mass., are putting little patriotic slogans in the white space areas of their newspaper ads, at the suggestion of Harry Semansky, Americanism co-chairman of Post 1, New Bedford.

A NAT'L AMERICAN Legion heroism award was recently given 18-year-old Melvin Seevers, Jr., of Grand Junction, Colo., for saving the life of fishing companion James Haptonstall, who fell across 12,000 volts of power line. Seevers yanked him off by his boots and resuscitated him. Award was recommended by Post 37, Grand Junction, and presented by U. S. Congressman

Wayne Aspinall, Past Cmdr of Post 37.

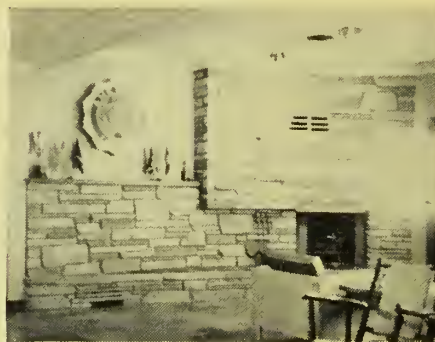
LEGIIONNAIRES who have been members continuously since 1919 become 40-year members when they pay their 1958 dues. Post 53, Grand Island, Nebr., boasts two sets of brothers who became 40-year members in September—Raymond and Archie Moore and J. C. and Henry P. Zieg.

THE BAND of Rosebud High School, Rosebud, Tex., having carried the same American flag for 17 years, got a brand new flag, staff and eagle emblem this year from American Legion Post 329, Rosebud.

POST 16, Gainesville, Fla., is renovating its Post home, and has set a goal of 650 members for 1958, 250 more than in 1957.

TRIANGLE POST 670, Beverly Hills, Calif. which believes itself to be the only 100% YMCA Post of The American Legion, conducted a Tom Thumb summer basketball league this year, teaching basketball fundamentals and providing competition in basketball to 100 boys 8 to 10 years of age.

BUILT



INTERIOR SHOT of hearth and hand-made emblem in the main room of the recently completed home of Post 374, Lake George, N.Y. Members did much of the work.

HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

If your address has been changed since paying your 1958 dues, notice of such change should be sent at once to the Circulation Department, The American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

BE SURE TO GIVE ALL INFORMATION LISTED BELOW

NEW ADDRESS

Name.....
(Please Print)

Street Address

City.....Zone.....State.....

1958 Membership Card No.....Dept. (State).....Post No.....
(Include Prefix Letter)

OLD ADDRESS OR ADDRESS LABEL FROM THIS MAGAZINE

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

POST 372, Chicago, Ill., gave a print of the color movie *Stars and Stripes on Display*, produced by Indiana University, to the associate superintendent of the Chicago Board of Education for use in the schools in that city.

POST 6, Washington, D. C. (composed of nurses) will send one of its members to attend the services at Arlington National Cemetery whenever a member of any nurses' Post in The American Legion is buried there. Contact Post Cmdr Mrs. Ware W. White, 4928 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Md.

POST 221, Massillon, Ohio, has arranged for its Post home to become an annex to the city hospital in emergencies. Persons carrying hospital insurance can be treated there, and a special staff of key hospital personnel, local physicians, and 175 Red Cross volunteers are available for emergency work in the building.

POST 271, Chicago, Ill., gave \$500 to the Holy Cross hospital expansion fund.

POST 83, Sandusky, Ohio, buys subscriptions to *The American Legion Magazine* for each local boy who attends Buckeye Boys State.

POST 30, Albany, N. Y., will present an award to the outstanding high school lineman in the greater Albany area at the end of the football season.

POST 30, Pomona, Calif., gets its Legion message across to residents of that community through a half-page ad in a local newspaper. Ad, sponsored by merchants who are members of the Post, tells what the Legion is and does, and invites local vets to join.

POST 530, Olean, N. Y., makes its Post home available for meetings and social events sponsored by an Olean citizens group for persons over 60 years of age.

FOR THE SIXTH YEAR Post 548, Louisville, Ohio, has handled arrangements for the Constitution Day parade in that community. The Louisville *Herald* called this year's parade "The biggest and most colorful... Louisville has ever seen."

PAID FOR



MEMBERS OF POST 778, in Lyndora, Pa., as they recently burned up the mortgage on their Post home. Full payment took six years.

POST 17, Gary, Ind., gave an American flag and stand to the Civil Division of the City Court of Gary, and donated parade flag to a local high school band.

MILLIONS OF PRO football fans saw the Skokie Indians, Nat'l Champion Drum and Bugle Corps from Post 320, Skokie, Ill., perform between halves of the nationally televised game between the Chicago Bears and the San Francisco 49'ers on Oct. 13.

WHEN FRANCIS J. VAN LOHN, of Post 431, Los Angeles, Calif., died and was buried in Germany, his Post arranged through a Post in Germany to have an American Legion grave marker placed on his final resting place in Aachen.

POST 1, Berlin, Germany, contributed to the Army Emergency Relief Fund campaign in Berlin.

CIVIL SERVICE:

.. for 75 Years

The United States Civil Service will be 75 years old in 1958, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission will be asking many organizations and civic leaders to help it celebrate the occasion.

The Civil Service Act of 1883, which began the merit system and replaced the old political spoils system of parceling out Federal jobs, got its impetus from the public reaction to the assassination of President James A. Garfield by a disappointed job-seeker.

The Commission asks that the 1958 celebrations be put to good, constructive use by bringing to public attention (1) the importance of a merit system of government employment, (2) an improved understanding of what the Civil Service is and is not, and a knowledge of (3) problems of government service today, and of (4) the opportunities it offers.

The year-long observance will begin in January. American Legion Posts, recognizing that more than a million veterans are Federal employees, may well play important roles in community observances of the 75th anniversary.

The Civil Service Commissioners are: Harris Ellsworth, Chmn; Christopher H. Phillips, Vice Chmn; and Frederick J. Lawton. Ellsworth, of Post 16, Roseburg, Oreg., is the first Legionnaire Chairman. Phillips, a member of Post 12, Beverly, Mass., is the Commission's first Vice Chairman.

In balance, the Civil Service system is a tremendously valuable asset to the country. The American Legion has many complaints about the operation of the system. Nearly all of them are actually endorsements of the system and are protests against (a) violations of its principles and (b) tendencies to weaken or circumvent it by law or regulation, or by agencies ignoring the de-

cisions of the Civil Service Commission.

A thorough carrying out of the Commission's aims for the celebration should strengthen the Legion's own position.

Wider public understanding of what Civil Service really is would bring wider understanding of the Legion's frequent

REAL CIVIL DEFENSE



UNDERGROUND garage in Stockholm, Sweden, is also bomb shelter against nuclear weapons. Garages help lick city parking problem in peacetime. Meanwhile the one shown here can shelter 10,000 people with more than 50 feet of granite overhead. Another "garage" nearby will shelter more than 15,000 people in event of emergency.

criticisms of the employment practices of some Federal offices.

The Veterans Preference Act, subject to widespread abuse and evasion, is an integral part of the basic Civil Service system. Better public understanding of it would go far to help remedy some of the present evils.

An example of another type of alleged abuse of the Civil Service system is the recent complaint of the American Federation of Gov't Employees on Guam, addressed to Secretary of the Navy Thomas E. Gates.

The Federation complains that, contrary to both U. S. immigration laws and U. S. Civil Service regulations, the

Navy is importing aliens into Guam as civil workers. This is at the expense of the employment of citizens from the mainland and native Guamanians. The Federation charges that at present the Navy is laying off American citizens while simultaneously importing alien contract labor.

Such allegations, if confirmed, would indicate an "economy" measure of a type which a public that thoroughly understood Civil Service would scarcely tolerate. The principles involved in Civil Service are far more important than any financial advantage to be had by importing cheap foreign labor to do U. S. Gov't work.

LEGISLATION:

An Eye on the Hill

Soundest way for American Legion Posts to keep currently and permanently informed on American Legion legislative programs and their progress in the Congress is for each Post to subscribe to the National Legislative Bulletin and maintain a binder of all copies.

Thousands of Posts and Auxiliary Units follow this procedure. The Legislative Bulletin, which comes out every two weeks while Congress is in session, is a ready source of timely reference to answer any of thousands of questions which arise concerning laws and bills which the Legion espouses or opposes. Excerpts from it are usually used by Post Legislative committees in their reports to Post meetings.

The Legislative Bulletin, prepared by the staff of the Nat'l Legislative Commission in The American Legion's Washington office, also frequently indicates the correct timing for individual support of various bills.

All 1957 subscriptions have now expired, and renewals for 1958 should be forwarded promptly to prevent missing issues. Annual subscription is \$3.00.

Coupon appears on this page for Posts and Units to order their 1958 subscriptions.

National Legislative Commission
The American Legion
1608 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Date.....

MAKE ORDER PAYABLE TO THE AMERICAN LEGION

Here is check (money order) for three dollars (\$3.00) for which enter subscription to the National Legislative Bulletin of The American Legion for 1958.

Name.....
(please type or print)

Address.....
(please type or print)

Subscriber is member of: ☐ Legion; ☐ Auxiliary

THE PREAMBLE:

Chaos, Temporary

"Devotion to mutual helpfulness" has taken on fresh meaning to Legionnaires of Post 17, Portland, Maine.

Chaos struck the Post's Junior Drum and Bugle Corps while it was passing through Norwalk, Connecticut, where two busloads of the youngsters of the corps made a rest stop on the way home to Maine from the National American Legion Convention in Atlantic City.

As the buses stopped, 12 of the 75 boys and girls became ill, two of them unconscious (later diagnosed as mild monoxide poisoning, apparently from fumes in one of the buses).

The other tired and overheated youngsters became alarmed—some of them slightly hysterical.

"It's a good thing it happened in Norwalk," said chaperone Grant Wilder. "I was astounded the way everybody there worked to help us." Legionnaires of Post 12, Norwalk, opened their home to the upset youngsters and contacted Norwalk Mayor George Brunjes, a Past Commander of Post 12. Five of the youngsters were sent to the Norwalk hospital, where three remained overnight. Mayor Brunjes notified Portland, Me., officials of what had happened, arranged police escorts for the balance of the trip.

"As soon as they heard we had sick kids," said Wilder, "a diner sent over a big kettle of free soup to the Norwalk Post. Legionnaires brought soda pop.

"Lt. Pete Rooney, a policeman who belongs to the Norwalk Post, went out of his way to help.

"The Norwalk Legion Auxiliary got blankets for us to take on the bus. The Norwalk Hospital staff was wonderful to the youngsters who went there, and Howard Farrington, finance officer of the Norwalk Post, arranged to have the State of Maine Express make a special stop to pick up those held over."

Later, when the Portland Post and its Junior Drum and Bugle Corps sent profuse letters of thanks to the members of Norwalk Post 12, Walter A. Knott, Norwalk Adj't, commented: "We fought together, let's stick together."

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

ALABAMA

George Milner and W. W. Davis and William G. Williams (all 1956), Post 135, Phenix City, Ala.

ARIZONA

Charles C. Moyer (1957), Post 15, Winslow, Arizona.

Andrew W. Buchanan (1954) and T. Carter Bishop (1957), Post 64, Seligman, Ariz.

CALIFORNIA

J. F. Ahren (1949), Post 29, Martinez, Calif.

George Hazeman and J. Harvey Frazier (both 1949) and Charles Hoppin, Jr. (1950) and Harold Rudolph (1952) and Harold McCalloum (1953) and Fred R. McGrew, Sr. (1955) and Lowell H. Street (1957), Post 77, Woodland, Calif.

Karl R. Edmunds and Thomas G. Wallace and Zar Williams (all 1949), Post 90, Calexico, Calif.

Frank J. Lipstreu and Robert L. Sullivan (both 1956) and Roy E. Armstrong (1957), Post 127, Glendale, Calif.

Frederick Peterson (1953), Post 163, Burlingame, Calif.

William J. Boone (1956), Post 175, Crescent City, California.

Willis A. Rowe and Norman S. Heap and Joseph Bernstein and Paul E. Coad and Fred C. Reed (all 1954) and Taylor P. Reynolds and David J. Calderon (both 1957), Post 176, San Fernando, Calif.

John C. Dunn (1948) and Willie P. deGoede (1954) and Perry E. Jones (1955), Post 184, Redondo Beach, Calif.

Louis L. Goodman and Al Weinberg (both 1957), Post 254, Los Angeles, Calif.

Elmer C. Jertberg, Sr. (1952) and Thomas M. Bailey and James O. Rhodes and Alva M. Smith (all 1957), Post 299, Chino, Calif.

Joe C. Thomas and William E. Wagner (both 1957), Post 313, Larkspur, Calif.

James Neal (1948) and Samuel E. Rhynard (1950), Post 323, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ludlow C. Powell (1956), Post 324, Barstow, Calif.

William H. Cobleigh (1950) and Earnest A. Clark, Jr. (1953) and Howe C. Rothwell (1955) and Dave L. Edelstein and Leon Hatfield (both 1956), Post 387, Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert P. McNamee (1957), Post 399, San Jose, Calif.

John J. Madden (1946), Post 409, San Bruno, Calif.

Vetran Ricca (1951), Post 449, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wesley H. Rowell (1957), Post 470, Altadena, Calif.

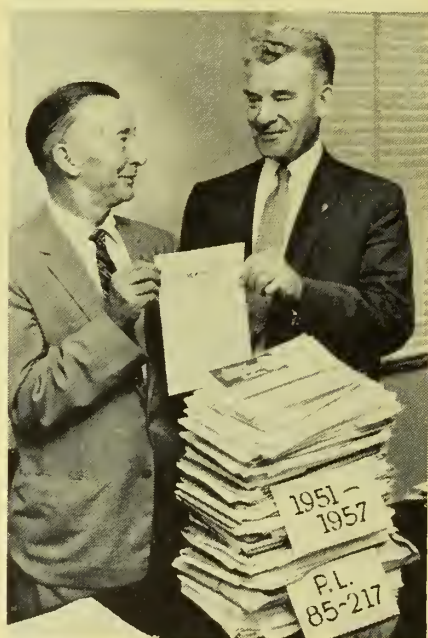
Hiram W. Heywood (1951) and Joseph M. Applegate (1952) and Charles L. Lillywhite (1953) and Lloyd E. Woods (1955) and Stephen S. Byko (1956) and Frank Ortega and Kenneth F. Hahn (both 1957), Post 516, Los Angeles, Calif.

Le Roy Gehris (1948) and Earl Eberlein (1957), Post 521, Rio Linda, Calif.

Louis L. Fletcher (1955), Post 583, Hollywood, Calif.

Walter D. Ehlers (1952) and E. B. Hershberger

LOBBYING MADE VISIBLE



LEGION Legislative Director Miles Kennedy (right) and Ass't Director "Cap" Olson in a photo symbolizing years of Legion effort that resulted this year in a law awarding back pay to Philippine Scouts of WW2 that had been withheld by the Army.

(1955), Post 602, Los Angeles, Calif.

Phillip Greenfield (1948) and Dr. Albert R. Agmar (1957), Post 614, San Francisco, Calif.

Raymond A. Hudson (1957), Post 772, San Francisco, Calif.

Al Malone (1957), Post 792, Beverly Hills, Calif. Harvey West, Sr. (1951), Post 795, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Al B. Ferrer (1953), Post 823, Los Angeles, Calif.

CANADA

Woodrow A. Morrison (1953), Post 11, Argentinia, Newfoundland.

COLORADO

Ernest Yamaguchi (1957), Post 108, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

Manuel Aragon and Perry R. Barnes and Frank B. Cheney and Dr. George E. Churchill and Rex L. Colcord and Dr. John D. Davies and J. V. Edmand and E. F. Evans (all 1957), Post 113, Alamosa, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

Albert Warner (1955), Post 16, Shelton, Conn.

Arthur W. Swanson and Roy W. Downer, Sr., (both 1957), Post 19, Willimantic, Conn.

Leon F. Clark (1957), Post 21, Danielson, Conn.

Arthur J. Pfeifer, Sr., (1957), Post 71, West Haven, Conn.

Hugh E. King (1957), Post 128, Niantic, Conn.

DELAWARE

Daniel Gilbert Conant (1957), Post 5, Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Frank W. Tappan (1947), Post 15, Delmar, Del.

FLORIDA

John R. Wilson (1952) and Ed R. Bentley and Wm. A. Hardaker (both 1954), Post 4, Lakeland, Fla.

Maxwell W. Wells, Sr. and Louis W. Felter (both 1956), Post 19, Orlando, Fla.

J. L. Paterson (1954) and Sam Seawright (1955) and Howard J. Glasow (1956), Post 22, Cocoa, Fla.

George J. Pernick (1951) and Harry J. Metzger (1952) and Francis B. Piodela (1953) and Frank Romaguera (1956), Post 28, Key West, Fla.

William Bruce Gaskin (1957), Post 162, Pompano Beach, Fla.

Carolyn Mason Frid (1950) and Elsie R. C. Abel (1952), Post 227, Orlando, Fla.

Edward J. Kelly (1955) and Harry Bearint (1957), Post 273, Madeira Beach, Fla.

A. J. Ryan, Sr., (1955), Post 304, Dania, Fla.

GERMANY

Clayton L. Mansert (1957), Post 8, Munich, Germany.

IDAHO

Arthur P. Zimmerman (1957), Post 55, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Clarence Ritter (1950) and Bert Van Zandt (1956), Post 95, Vandalia, Ill.

William H. Backs (1957), Post 110, Nashville, Ill.

Dr. John O. Firth (1956), Post 136, Monmouth, Ill.

John Josenkowski (1951) and Alfred J. Bychow-ski, Sr. and Aloysious R. Strzoda and Raymond T. Woodville (all 1957), Post 159, Chicago, Ill.

Emanuel F. Budnik (1957), Post 243, Lemont, Ill.

Frank Ostlin (1957), Post 246, Moline, Ill.

Fred J. Duval and August Niss (both 1957), Post 337, Genoa, Ill.

Rev. Frank R. Myers (1941) and George G. Lorentz and Thomas F. Burns (both 1955) and Ralph W. Gruenwald and William P. Klueskens (both 1956), Post 407, Chicago, Ill.

William Walter Bantz (1955), Post 461, Yates City, Ill.

Paul J. Harper (1957), Post 469, Chicago, Ill.

William C. Wente and Edward Fuhrhop and William Brueggeman and William A. Oliver and Henry F. Alms and Fred L. Meyer and E. P. Wente and Herbert Rieckenberg (all 1956), Post 480, Steeleville, Ill.

Martin J. O'Leary (1957), Post 562, Chicago, Ill.

Stanley J. Falcon (1957), Post 734, Chicago, Ill.

Ross Chilvers and John Edmondson and Mureld Lain and Arthur Ring and Joseph Slouber (all 1956), Post 832, Willow Springs, Ill.

Orson H. Hutchinson (1956), Post 904, Loves Park, Ill.

INDIANA

H. P. Rogers (1957), Post 251, Brookston, Ind.

Charles Robert Stroud (1956), Post 278, Poseyville, Ind.

Harry L. Mobley (1957), Post 365, North Liberty, Ind.

IOWA

Gus De Camp (1957), Post 175, Colfax, Iowa.

Arthur J. Porter (1957), Post 663, Urbandale, Iowa.

KANSAS

George O. Starkey (1954) and Rev. George H. Towle (1955) and Ernest Klooz (1956), Post 14, Lawrence, Kans.

James Crowell Thompson (1954), Post 81, El Dorado, Kans.

Dale E. Thorpe and Willis R. Johnson (both 1956), Post 199, Kansas City, Kans.

Floyd W. Atkinson (1957), Post 291, Leoti, Kans.

KENTUCKY

James N. Dykes (1957), Post 12, Richmond, Ky.
W. G. Africa (1951), Post 129, Prestonsburg, Ky.
Robert J. McEnnis (1957), Post 180, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. George F. Dwyer and Charles Deckel, Jr., and Merlin J. Hogan and Bernard B. Schleman, Jr. and J. M. Mills and H. R. Snyder and George Spatz (all 1957), Post 201, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Edgar Robichaux and Macquorn S. Nuttal (both 1957) Post 167, Plaquemine, La.

MAINE

Donald H. De Grasse (1956), Post 84, Orono, Maine.
John C. Nash (1957), Post 90, Togus, Maine.

MARYLAND

Edward A. Farrell (1956), Post 30, Kensington, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Andrew J. Carr (1957), Post 40, Plymouth, Mass.
James F. O'Rourke (1955), Post 62, Reading, Mass.
Elizabeth Glastetter (1957), Post 106, Sharon, Mass.

Maxwell Shapiro (1945), Post 154, Dorchester, Mass.

Charles E. Bankwitz (1951), Post 178, Turners Falls, Mass.

Dr. Elmer S. Bagnall (1949), Post 248, Groveland, Mass.

Clifford B. Grime, (1956), Post 303, Swansea, Mass.

Patrick F. Sheehan (1956), Post 368, South Boston, Mass.

Rev. Cormac Walsh (1956), Post 369, Dorchester, Mass.

MEXICO

Walter Star Sollenherger (1957), Post 2, Mexico City.

MICHIGAN

Glen A. Daisy (1957), Post 26, Niles, Mich.

Jerry Cronin (1956) and Richard Dewey and Hugh P. McHugh (both 1957), Post 14, Birmingham, Mich.

Lee McCall and George Rubelman (both 1931) and Jacob G. Weidman and Milo B. Lyons (both 1932) and Edwin E. Cooper (1933) and David M. Reuter and Wilbur J. Horton (both 1934) and Ellis E. Watson (1935), Post 57, Owosso, Mich.

Leo Jorgenson (1957), Post 106, Grayling, Mich.

Omer Baetens (1956), Post 118, St. Clair Shores, Mich.

Jack B. Hinkle (1956), Post 165, Midland, Mich.

Herbert J. Flick (1957), Post 204, Three Oaks, Mich.

Jay Platte (1957), Post 211, East Tawas, Mich.

Clayton H. Ross (1953), Post 267, Davison, Mich.

Walter C. Miller (1957), Post 299, St. Joseph, Mich.

John Furlone and Paul Catalano (both 1955) and John D. Cavagnaro (1956), Post 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Clarence C. Conrad and Edward B. Buckley (both 1957), Post 427, White Pigeon, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Hans W. Kruger (1954), Post 33, St. James, Minn.

C. A. Melin and R. S. Thornton and Emil J. Henning (all 1957), Post 87, Alexandria, Minn.

Thomas F. Carter (1951) and Norman H. Tallakson (1954) and Aldrich A. C. Bloomquist (1955) and Claude A. Thompson (1957), Post 167, Willmar, Minn.

C. W. Hinc (1957), Post 511, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI

W. Lee Morgan (1956), Post 1, St. Louis, Mo.

Richard B. Pickett (1956), Post 69, Springfield, Mo.

Ben W. Eldredge (1957), Post 81, Bourbon, Mo.

Thomas J. Strickler (1957), Post 181, Kansas City, Mo.

Walter H. Horst (1957), Post 312, St. Charles, Mo.

NEBRASKA

E. V. Hickok (1956), Post 86, Atkinson, Nebr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

James F. O'Neil (1957), Post 2, Manchester, N. H.

Richard F. Welch (1953) and George M. French and William J. Johnson (both 1957), Post 3, Nashua, N. H.

James J. Doyle (1953) and James T. Townsend (1957), Post 29, Claremont, N. H.

Leni F. Florence (1953) and John C. Ketchum (1954) and Nelson J. La Clair (1956) and Eugene J. Geho (1957), Post 31, Penacook, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Simeon H. Smith (1957), Post 3, Westfield, N. J.

Raymond T. Lykes (1956), Post 54, Freehold, N. J.

Dr. Samuel A. Loveman (1929) and Lloyd J. Price (1949) and Henlings A. Sever, Sr., (1950) and Edward J. Brennan (1951) and Ralph P. Franke (1952) and Raymond C. Staples and David Rugoff (both 1957), Post 129, Toms River, N. J.

Robert W. Taylor (1957), Post 133, Woodbury, N. J.

Al R. Smith (1944) and Philip F. Shafro (1957), Post 137, Ocean City, N. J.

Dr. Clarence S. Steigerwald (1956), Post 144, Ventnor City, N. J.

Albert E. Leibner (1957), Post 243, South Plain-

field, N. J.

Joseph Laricha, Sr. (1957), Post 300, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK

Henry J. Frey (1951) and Charles H. Ahrens, Sr. and John H. McNamara, Sr. (both 1954) and Bernard O. Thompson and George Schleder, Sr. (both 1955) and Charles E. F. Hergert (1956) and Philip H. Chopay and Frederick C. D. Christensen (both 1957), Post 15, Springfield Gardens, N. Y.

William J. Burns and Joseph Greenberg and J. Harvey Sayles (all 1957), Post 30, Albany, N. Y.

Fred Bedell (1957), Post 46, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Anton F. Magnussen (1956) and Frank H. Knight (1957), Post 48, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Floyd Howe (1957), Post 111, Ellenville, N. Y.

T. L. Millsbaugh (1955), Post 158, Walden, N. Y.

Joseph Nohowec (1957), Post 349, Mineola, N. Y.

Ward J. Montondo (1956), Post 394, Williamson, N. Y.

Joseph A. Sherman (1957), Post 427, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Walter B. Coston and Irving D. Harrison (both 1946), Post 440, Hornell, N. Y.

William Frey and Richard Werner (both 1957), Post 449, Farmingdale, N. Y.

Charles Heeger and William Eggermann, Sr. and Jack Friedman and Frederick J. Stassen (all 1957), Post 562, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nunzie John Marchese (1957), Post 694, Northport, N. Y.

Sam Levitch (1957), Post 724, New York, N. Y.

Elting W. Alexander (1957), Post 794, Nanuet, N. Y.

John E. Culkowski and Casimer T. Partyka and Albert J. Gerspach and Leon S. Kurek and Edward B. Nowak and Joseph J. Nagorski and Stephen C. Dera and Edward I. Michalski (all 1951), Post 799, Buffalo, N. Y.

Orsino Zulli (1954) and Robert E. Paul (1957), Post 979, Eastchester, N. Y.

Thomas H. Carey (1956), Post 1026, Bearsville, N. Y.

Frank L. Nies (1957), Post 1041, Buffalo, N. Y.

Alfred Weitzer (1957), Post 1049, New York, N. Y.

William M. Teves (1957), Post 1119, New York, N. Y.

Charles Laurent (1957), Post 1120, Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Nicholas Frescott (1957), Post 1139, W. Hempstead, N. Y.

Thomas F. Delancy and Worrell Fenty (both 1957), Post 1169, New York, N. Y.

James J. Schrang (1957), Post 1172, New York, N. Y.

Arthur W. Braverman (1957), Post 1206, New York, N. Y.

Henry C. Parke (1956), Post 1242, New York, N. Y.

George Dougherty (1957), Post 1244, Greenlawn, N. Y.

Edward E. McBroom (1957), Post 1298, Port Ewen, N. Y.

George W. Tooker (1954) and William H. Clague (1957), Post 1487, Uniondale, N. Y.

William Stahl (1957), Post 1634, West Babylon, N. Y.

Wilbur A. Ahlquist and Thomas J. Whelan and George E. Alexander (all 1957), Post 1759, Jamaica, N. Y.

Kenneth C. Townsend (1955) and Raymond Scouten (1957), Post 1790, Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Walter Blevins (1956) Post 320, Dobson, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

T. O. Kraabel (1957), Post 2, Fargo, N. D.

John E. Quinn (1957), Post 20, Wahpeton, N. D.

Theo. H. Zech (1957), Post 180, Richardton, N. D.

OHIO

Lucy Ervin Winter (1944) and Alphonse Cincione (1945), Post 1, Columbus, Ohio.

John Davis and James Kaminski and John J. Ziegler (all 1954) and Anthony Kowalski and Louis L. Kwiatkowski and Albert Lewandowski and Michael J. Malinowski and Walter J. Malinowski (all 1955), Post 18, Toledo, Ohio.

John V. Ruth (1955) and Donald E. Bowen and Francis P. Lawler and Fred W. Thacker (all 1956), Post 162, Marion, Ohio.

Joseph M. Hall (1957), Post 399, Dresden, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lyell S. Spangle (1938), Post 1, Williamsport, Pa.

John H. Scott and John Heron and J. Harry Letsche and Carlton G. Ketchum and J. E. Kessler and Edward Crump, Jr. and Joseph A. Langitt and Silas Arrott Waddell (all 1953), Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hon. Francis E. Walter (1954) and William M. Fehr and Clarence E. Deemer (both 1955), Post 9, Easton, Pa.

Blanton G. Scheivert (1947), Post 14, Hanover, Pa.

Michael Hardiman (1948) and M. B. Horter and William Ewing, Jr. (both 1949) and Harry Lamher (1950) and Francis X. Daly and Edward McCormick (both 1951) and Howard Wunder (1952), Post 20, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry E. Robb (1957), Post 24, Huntingdon, Pa.

Edward J. Stackpole and Mark T. Milnor and Raymond A. Brown and George A. Bacon and Ray E. Taylor and Coleman B. Mark and W. Jack

(Continued on next page)

MEN PAST 40

**Afflicted With Getting Up Nights,
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,
Nervousness, Tiredness.**

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Dysfunction. A constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home. Medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the cause of your trouble.

To men of middle age or past this type of dysfunction occurs frequently. It is accompanied by loss of physical vigor, graying of hair, forgetfulness and often increase in weight. Neglect of such dysfunction causes men to grow old before their time—premature senility and possibly incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken before malignancy has developed, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Dysfunction. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

The NON-SURGICAL treatments afforded at the Excelsior Institute are the result of 20 years research by scientific Technologists and Competent Doctors.

The War brought many new techniques and drugs. These added to the research already accomplished has produced a new type of treatment that is proving of great benefit to man as he advances in years.

The Excelsior Institute is devoted particularly to the treatment of diseases of men of advancing years. Men from all walks of life and from over 3,000 cities and towns have been successfully treated. They found soothing and comforting relief and new health in life.

LOW COST EXAMINATION

On your arrival here our Doctors make a complete examination. You then decide if you will take the treatments needed. They are so mild they do not require hospitalization. A considerable saving in expense.

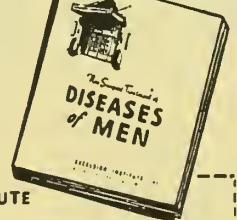
Write Today for Our

The Excelsior Institute has published a New FREE Book that deals with diseases peculiar to men. It could prove of utmost importance to you. There is no obligation. Address

RECTAL COLON

Are often associated with Glandular Dysfunction. We can treat these for you at the same time.

**FREE
ILLUSTRATED
BOOK**



EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE

Dept. B3565

Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Gentlemen, kindly send at once your New

FREE BOOK. I am _____ years old

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

NEWS

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

(Continued)

Stiteler and Henry M. Gross (all 1935), Post 27, Harrisburg, Pa.

John C. Kiehl and William Laudenberger and Frank X. McInnis, Sr. (all 1947) and Walter E. Gebhart and Walter H. Doner and Elias V. Ault and Herbert Gansman and Giles R. Andes (all 1948), Post 34, Lancaster, Pa.

William Morgan and Norman A. Mortimer and Heber W. Nagle and Victor F. Ramar and Clinton W. Sheaffer and Fred W. VonDerheiden and Stanley E. Wagner and Arthur J. Womer (all 1948), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.

Charles J. Charters and Joseph Bondi (both 1957), Post 77, Aspinwall, Pa.

Dr. J. Allyn Rogers (1949), Post 118, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Harry Eugene Pebley, Sr. and Louis Mantua (both 1957), Post 162, Sharpville, Pa.

Thomas D. Warke (1946), Post 215, Catasauqua, Pa.

Charles Miller and Louis Goldberg and George Readshaw (all 1956) and G. Howard Bell and Fred R. Lewis and Herbert J. Haney (all 1957), Post 299, Sharon, Pa.

Harry W. Sellers (1956), Post 323, Watsonstown, Pa.

Rev. Joseph L. Weisley (1948) and Joseph S. McCracken (1951) and Zigmund Makarezyk (1956), Post 395, Kingston, Pa.

Thomas M. Baldrige and C. P. Hines (both 1956) Post 515, Latrobe, Pa.

Joseph C. McNelis and Ed Schwager and Regis F. Cusick, Jr. and Edward J. Howard, Sr. and

Joseph S. Cherubin and Frank S. Rakaczky and T. Frank Karpa (all 1954), Post 538, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ira S. Clemens (1957), Post 724, Wind Gap, Pa. James H. Harvey (1957), Post 785, Glenshaw, Pa.

Clarence G. Brown (1957), Post 901, Norristown, Pa.

PHILIPPINES

Casiano Karganilla (1950) and Jose J. de Guzman (1951) and Rev. Thomas B. Cannon (1955), Post 7, Manila, P. I.

RHODE ISLAND

Daniel J. Gorton (1956), Post 14, Lonsdale, R. I. Harold S. Hopkins and Earle F. Finlay (both 1957), Post 19, North Scituate, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Carl W. Littlejohn (1951) and Herbert A. Tripp (1957), Post 28, Spartanburg, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

William J. Kane (1957), Post 24, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

S. A. Kirk (1956), Post 50, Sisseton, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE

Dr. H. E. Carrick (1957), Post 12, Jackson, Tenn.

Charlie Corcoran (1953) and J. E. Descans and Thomas R. Butler and Clyde Farmer (all 1957), Post 19, Columbia, Tenn.

Harry Molyneux (1948), Post 50, Rockwood, Tenn.

TEXAS

Roger E. Thoes (1943), Post 120, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Eugene L. Jackson (1954), Post 123, Cisco, Tex. Claude W. Conway (1955), Post 204, Seminole, Tex.

VIRGINIA

John J. Wicker, Jr., (1956), Post 38, Richmond, Va.

Ernest East (1957), Post 131, Waynesboro, Va.

Vincent T. Tolbert and Leo B. Wolfe and Carlton Leonard (all 1956), Post 159, Chincoteague, Va.

WASHINGTON

Elmer Johnson (1956), Post 25, Kelso, Wash.

Fred Tyler (1957), Post 97, Brewster, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Harvey Clyde Faranatt (1957), Post 27, Dunbar, W. Va.

Gilio Ferrante (1956), Post 43, War, W. Va.

Morty S. Bowles and Jennings Crawley Henderson (both 1957), Post 58, Montgomery, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Arthur A. Hoehn (1957), Post 53, Eau Claire, Wis.

Archie Pearson (1956), Post 71, Pewaukee, Wis.

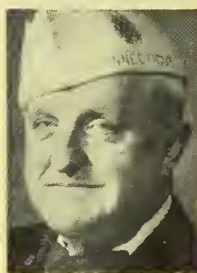
Clyde Milbrandt (1957), Post 237, Footville, Wis.

Carl Engel (1957), Post 247, Glidden, Wis.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

MORE NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1957-58

CONNECTICUT



C. RUSSELL DAY
Post 12
Norwalk

FRANCE



MARTIN G. BENCZE
Post 11
Chateauroux

HAWAII



JESSIE J. COTTER
Post 28
Okinawa

IDAHO



MELVIN G. MEADOWS
Post 3
American Falls

ILLINOIS



ANTHONY BADAMO
Post 37
Quincy

IOWA



VINCENT MAXHEIM
Post 190
Clinton

KANSAS



TED W. KYLE
Post 102
Erie

KENTUCKY



WILLIAM C. ALLEN
Post 11
Marion

MAINE



FERNALD ANDERSON
Post 136
Stockholm

MEXICO



RICHARD F. JOHNSON
Post 2
Mexico City

MINNESOTA



LEONARD G. CARLSON
Post 113
Marshall

MISSOURI



WILLIAM H. CAIN
Post 46
Butler

MONTANA



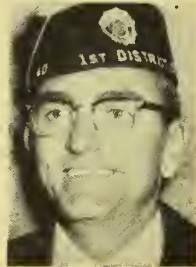
HAROLD BRUBAKER
Post 32
Terry

NEVADA



VICTOR F. WHITTLESEA
Post 8
Las Vegas

OKLAHOMA



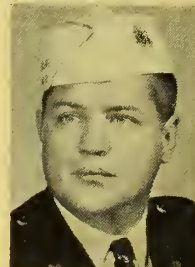
C. J. WRIGHT, JR.
Post 40
Vinita

PUERTO RICO



OSCAR ROMERO
Post 41
Santurce

WISCONSIN



WILLIAM J. HAESE
Post 32
Milwaukee

WYOMING



JOHN SHEME
Post 26
Powell

Additional Resolutions of 1957

National American Legion Convention

The 1957 Nat'l Convention of The American Legion, in Atlantic City, N. J., passed 152 resolutions, the sense of many of which were presented in the coverage of the Convention in the November issue of this magazine.

Below is listed the gist of all resolutions passed by the Convention whose content was not summarized on these pages in November. They are identified by the resolution number in each instance:

1—Thanks all who helped make the 1957 Convention successful.

3—Proposes a movie showing Legion programs.

8—Restricts nat'l membership lists to internal uses.

22—Seeks to exempt vets' benefits from seizure for taxes.

27—Asks that widows of veterans be allowed to lease apartments in Federal housing projects.

29—Asks Legionnaires to interest qualified youngsters in the service academies.

34—Urges gov't provide photos of overseas graves to next-of-kin.

37—Asks Congressional Medal of Honor for the four chaplains who went down on the S. S. Dorchester.

41—Asks for a standing committee on veterans affairs in U. S. Senate.

45—Authorizes 1957 conference of Legion Dep't Commanders and Adjutants.

49 & 616—Support programs helping discharged servicemen get jobs.

50—Commends Congressional committees investigating subversion.

53—Asks that War Orphans Educational Act benefits cover all children eligible for VA death compensation at war rates.

57—Seeks an end to the irrevocability of elections of benefits under PL881.

59—Urges adequate budget for high degree of military preparedness.

68—Asks that processing of GI housing loans be expedited.

74—Continues Legion highway safety program.

77—Seeks to exempt up to \$3000 of life insurance proceeds from counting as income in determining pension eligibility of veterans' widows.

80—Supports continued global deployment of U. S. military forces.

83—Urges Congress investigate American Civil Liberties Union and release information assembled on it.

91—Asks VA expedite processing of reopened claims for death benefits.

100—Opposes relating war vets' benefits to their Social Security benefits.

106—Opposes use of public properties by subversive groups or persons, or those who refuse to pay respect to the flag.

107—Disavows any Legion connection with NAVEC (Nat'l Ass'n of Veterans Employment Councils), which solicits funds from public by mailing unasked merchandise and implying proceeds help vets get jobs.

109—Seeks end of the 1-year retroactive limitation on death benefits.

115—Memorializes the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

120—Seeks correction of technical loopholes whereby Federal agencies circumvent intent of the Veterans Preference Act.

126—Seeks law to permit waiver of portion of military retirement pay for pension eligibility purposes.

139—Seeks to equalize retirement rights of Armed Forces reserves and regulars.

143—Seeks listing of all who served in Armed Forces, to be provided the States.

146—Opposes reduction of veterans' benefits to those in State or Federal veterans' homes.

153—Seeks pension eligibility for WW2 and Korea vets' widows on same basis as for WW1 vets' widows.

155—Seeks presumption of service-connection for chronic functional psychoses and multiple sclerosis within 3 years of separation from war service.

156—Asks that active pulmonary TB be deemed total and permanent disability for pension purposes.

161—Urges more thorough investigation of UNESCO by Congress.

163—Asks that builders who have once defrauded vets be barred from further GI loan financing.

183—Asks Federal headstones for wives of deceased vets buried in state military cemeteries.

187—Opposes separation of any part of Lincoln (Nebr.) VA hospital from VA.

200—Urges Federal employees be instructed in proper flag etiquette.

206—Seeks law to permit waiver of any part of any form of retirement pension or

(Continued on next page)

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FUNNY GI MOVIE



THE TWO SCENES above are from *Operation Mad Ball*, an uproariously funny Columbia movie. At left, Ernie Kovacs, who plays a captain wildly bucking for major, pointedly lays down the law to Dick York. And at right, York and his bigtime operator pals, Mickey Rooney and Jack Lemmon, make plans to insure success of their wheeling and dealing.

RESOLUTIONS

(Continued)

annuity for VA pension eligibility purposes.
224—Urges maintaining a ready military reserve in state of constant current effectiveness.

226—Commends Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel for his Americanism leadership.

229—Demands protection of rights of vets under Veterans Preference Act.

238—Supports adequate appropriations for agencies assisting veterans in employment.

239—Seeks to protect Civil Service retirement rights of vets who have to take more than 6 months' leave because of war-incurred disabilities.

240—Asks that disabled vets' retirement pay under Civil Service be tax exempt.

243—Opposes proposed bills to exempt the position of Hearing Examiner from the requirements of the Veterans Preference Act.

244—Extends tenure of Legion committee on military justice for one year.

269—Asks that Armed Forces Chaplains handle death notification to next-of-kin.

293—Asks that Post Offices abide by Civil Service regulations in hiring vets as Christmas auxiliaries.

298—Urges Legion Posts support local Civil Air Patrol cadet training.

300—Commends Legion air power publications.

303—Seeks more well-rounded U. S. military establishment.

305—Supports HR7533 to make discharged servicemen eligible for unemployment compensation.

308—Commends FBI and its director.

317—Opposes participation of The American Legion in any international veterans organization.

325—Supports realistic salary program for VA medical staffs.

326—Seeks increase in VA burial allowance to \$250.

327—Seeks full veterans' status for women who served in the WAAC.

339—Asks that Old Glory display in Smithsonian Institution be amplified.

340—Urges that flag law of U. S. be taught in all high schools.

345—Asks Senate subcommittee on Internal Security to resume its investigation of State Dep't personnel.

383—Urges a single VA office for handling hospital admission eligibility in communities with more than one VA hospital.

390—Seeks active duty status for time spent in Plattsburg, Presidio and Ft. Sheridan training camps (1916-18), for those who went into active duty from such camps.

396—Recommends nat'l Legion citations to outstanding interstate employers of the physically handicapped.

404—Opposes revising military discharge on basis of civilian behavior.

415—Protests great reduction of benefits that are implicit in tentative revisions of VA disability rating schedule.

416—Insists that VA hospital admissions be administered in conformity to law.

421—Urges broader scholarship and educational loan programs.

435—Seeks laws for restoring civil law following any civil defense emergency.

436—Seeks to decentralize locations of defense industry.

437—Urges President to enforce PL436, requiring Defense Dep't to use a single supply catalog.

439—Opposes Civil Service recruitment of personnel through private agencies.

441—Continues Legion support of Crusade for Freedom.

453—Continues support of President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

457—Designates the year 1957-58 as "Veterans Legislation Year."

464—Opposes any weakening of the Veterans Preference Act.

460—Seeks removal of objectionable murals from Rincon Annex of San Francisco Post Office.

491—Asks that disability ratings for service-connected hearing loss be placed on the basis prescribed by law.

492—Asks for end to "dual compensation" law limiting what retired military personnel could receive as combined military retirement pay and salary for work as civil servants.

493—Seeks a ready reserve of military air transport capable of global airlift.

494—Urges instruction in aviation sciences in American schools.

495—Urges a strong American Merchant Marine and pinpoints 14 specific recommendations to that end.

498—Supports strong Navy, further development of carrier aviation, and a strong Marine Corps.

500—Asks that civil employees of Defense Dep't who are members of vet organization firing squads be given time off with pay to perform military rites for deceased war veterans.

507—Asks that new VA hospital in Topeka, Kans., be named Colmery-O'Neil Hospital.

508—Seeks to preserve and restore certain service life insurance rights of vets.

542—Seeks to liberalize citizenship status of children of vets living abroad, one of whose parents is an alien.

543—Seeks to protect citizenship of naturalized citizen vets of Korean war living abroad.

545—Opposes HR62 and HR63 and any other proposals to deprive vets, their widows and orphans of pensions based on war service.

553—Endorses use of loyal informants by agencies investigating subversion.

557—Seeks end to Mutual Security Administration's ignoring of Veterans Preference Act.

566—Asks increase of ceiling on direct GI loans to \$13,500.

567—Endorses Farmers Home Administration and urges it to further its assistance to farm veterans.

578—Seeks to stop VA from halting pension payments on the basis of anticipated disqualifying income, not yet received.

586—Permits Nat'l Cmdr to extend date for fall meeting of Nat'l Executive Committee, for good cause, with approval of Nat'l Executive Committee.

588—Asks transfer of Naval Hospital, San Juan, P.R., to VA.

591—Commends *Firing Line*, Legion anti-subversive publication; urges promotion of its circulation.

593—An 11-part statement of the broad War Veterans' Rehabilitation policy of The American Legion.

594—A 7-part statement of the basis for conducting a War Veterans' Rehabilitation program on the Post level.

595—Urges that Aid to Dependent Children payments become effective on date of application for assistance.

596—Opposes publishing names of juveniles who are first offenders or found guilty of minor law violations.

606—Supports keeping GI loan program in the Veterans Administration.

607—Supports enforcement of Civil Service Commission findings.

608—Urges Civil Service Commission to amend its system of appeals for veterans.

609—Urges amendment of method of filling Postmastership vacancies.

611—Seeks revision of Legion membership quota formula.

612—Opposes Air Reserve Technician plan, as it bars employment of the disabled.

613—Urges Congress revitalize Civil Aeronautics Administration.

614—Urges investigating potentialities, military and commercial, of lighter-than-air craft.

618—Seeks further development of amateur radio networks by Legionnaires.

619—Pinpoints 11 specifics for maintenance of strong modern Navy and Marine Corps.

WORLD SERIES OPENER



FRED FOX, left, 1957 American Legion Junior Baseball Player of the Year throws out the first ball of the 1957 World Series as Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick watches. Fox and his teammates who won the Junior Baseball title for Post 50, Cincinnati, Ohio for the fourth time in Legion history, flew to New York for a three-day visit where they were the guests of Commissioner Frick at the first two World Series games in the Yankee Stadium.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

JOHN LEWIS SMITH, JR., Past Cmdr of Post 1, Washington, D. C., appointed District of Columbia municipal judge.

DONALD R. WILSON, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1951-52), resigned as president of Oglethorpe University to join the Hearst newspaper organization as ass't publisher of the Albany (N. Y.) *Times-Union*.

CLARENCE W. BIRD, director of The American Legion Economic Div., appointed a member of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.

JOE GETTYS, member of Post 150, Harlan, Iowa, chosen president of the Iowa State Education Ass'n.

ALEX D. MACKINNON, appointed Dep't Adj't of Vermont, succeeding EMILIO S. IGLESIAS, resigned.

EDWARD N. SCHIEBERLING, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1944-45), awarded the Silver Antelope Award of the Boy Scouts of America.

MRS. VERNA GRIMM, retired after 34 years as librarian of The American Legion. She is succeeded by THOMAS V. HULL, of Post 318, Westfield, Ind.

DAN DANIEL, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1956-57), named ass't to the president of Dan River Mills.

ROBY C. THOMPSON, Past Dep't Cmdr of Virginia (1930-31), appointed Federal judge for the Western District of Virginia.

ROBERT F. MURPHY, Past Dep't Cmdr of Massachusetts (1956-57), appointed special rehabilitation representative on the staff of The American Legion, succeeding CHARLES JOSEPH MCCARTHY, deceased.

CHESTER E. MAY, appointed Adj't of Dep't of Nevada.

E. A. RICE, appointed Adj't of Arkansas.

GEORGE OSBORNE, resigned as Adj't of Dep't of Georgia.

CLARENCE E. CROSS, member of The American Legion Finance Commission,

and vice president of the First Nat'l Bank of Chicago, celebrated 50th anniversary of his association with that bank.

JAMES E. MARTINEAU, Past Dep't Cmdr of Wisconsin (1954-55), appointed cochairman of the Wis. State Brotherhood Committee for 1958.

American Legion Nat'l Field Representative JAMES H. JONES, retired.

C. S. COLLIER, JR., member of Post 20, Charleston, W. Va., reappointed director of W. Va. Dep't of Veterans Affairs.

Died:

LAWRENCE TRAINOR, Past Dep't Cmdr of Pennsylvania (1948-49).

LEROY W. BARNES, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr of The American Legion (1947-48); in Mitchell, S. Dak.

JOHN C. DUNN, Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman from California; while swimming in Bermuda after the 39th Nat'l Convention.

CHARLES KIBBE, reputed holder of the No. 1 membership card in The American Legion; in Bemidji, Minn.

WILLIAM A. LUNDY, 109, one of three surviving Civil War veterans (all Confederates); in Crestview, Fla.

JOHN J. NOLL, longtime (1922-45) associate editor of *The American Legion Magazine*; in Sacramento, Calif.

BRIG. GEN. RALPH C. TOBIN, of Post 107, New York, N. Y., WW2 C.O. of the 7th Regt., N.Y.N.G.

JOSEPH R. HAWN, Past Dep't Cmdr of New York (1950-51), and Postmaster at Buffalo.

DAVID BLAKEMAN, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Oregon (1949-51); at Laguna Beach, Calif.

HERMAN G. NAMI, Past Dep't Cmdr of Texas (1945-46); suddenly, in San Antonio.

OSCAR H. DOYLE, Past Dep't Cmdr of South Carolina (1929-30); at Anderson, S. C.

DUDLEY A. WHITE, SR., Past Dep't Cmdr of Ohio (1929-30); in Delaware, Ohio.

AUXILIARY VICE-PRESIDENTS, 1958



IN OUR NOVEMBER ISSUE Convention coverage, the names of the five Nat'l Vice Presidents of The American Legion Auxiliary for 1958 were inadvertently scrambled. Shown above, they are, left to right: Mrs. Robert M. Hoey, New Haven, Ind.; Mrs. Joseph McMurrin, Logan, Utah; Mrs. James F. Hayes, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Vernon H. Randall, Baltimore, Md.; and Mrs. E. B. Benton, Tulsa, Okla. Each represents a nat'l region.

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COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

7th Cav, Troop I (Philippines)—Need to locate anyone who served with me in this outfit during the period 1908-11. Also need to hear from anyone who remembers that I was hospitalized in Batangas in 1911 because of rheumatic fever. Write me, **Alfred J. Ver Pault**, 5706 25th Ave. S., Gulfport 7, Fla. Claim pending.

7th Div, Field Hospital No. 34—Need to hear from anyone who served with me during the period Apr. 28, 1918-July 10, 1919. Write me, **E. L. Harper**, Good Hope, Ga. Claim pending.

16th Veterinary Hosp—I was a horseshoer in this outfit in WWI. I served at Camp Travis, Tex., and Camp Lee, Va., and landed at St. Nazaire, France, in late 1918. Was later stationed at Voldohon, Epinal, and Neufchateau, and was sent to hospital from Neufchateau. Now need to contact anyone who served with me, especially **Arthur Pehl** (Tex.). Write me, **Ruby Lee Pyland**, Box 202, Hughes Springs, Tex. Claim pending.

22nd Service Co, Signal Corps (WWI)—Need to locate members of this company who served in Jersey City, N. J. at 220 Pavonia Ave. and Erie Street. Write me, **Henry E. Tripp, Jr.**, 318 N. Harvey St., Washington, N. C. Claim pending.

25th Div, 35th Inf, Co. K—While on patrol in Korea in Feb. 1953, my back was injured. There were 13 in the patrol; Harvey Martin was squad leader. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **George D. Tinkham**, 214 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. Claim pending.

29th Div, 116th Inf, Co G—Need to contact anyone who served with this outfit at Camp McClellan, Ala., in 1917-18. Write me, **Henry Salyer**, Box 72, Anawalt, W. Va. Claim pending.

35th Div, 137th Inf, Co L—Need to locate the following named veterans of this outfit (the last known address of each is listed in parenthesis following his name.): **James T. Castleton** (Lakeview, Ill.), **Charlie H. Holmes** (Paola, Kans.), **Joas Vitoil** (New Bedford, Mass.), **Robert W. Jones** (Vernon, Kans.), **Orrid G. Lotton** (Yates Center, Kans.), **Pierre Lasalle** (Manchester, N. H.), **Christian Madsen** (Detroit, Mich.). Write Dept. Hq., The American Legion, Memorial Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

42nd Div, 232nd Inf, Co F & Hq Co of 2nd Bn—Need to contact anyone who served with me in Europe in WW2 and who knows about my stomach condition. Write me, **William**

(Blackie) Trullender, 2111 21st St., Gulfport, Miss.

60th Field Station Hosp—Need to hear from anyone who remembers that **Richard J. Bell** was thrown from a truck in France in 1953. Write **David Mulliken**, Service Officer, American Legion Post 1, Leonia, N. J. Claim pending.

91st Div, 361st Inf, Co H—Need to locate anyone who served with me in 1918 at Camp Lewis, Wash. Especially need to locate the red-haired doctor and anyone else who served with the **361st Inf Infirmary**. Also need to hear from any doctors who served on the Board of Review at Camp Lewis; and anyone who served in **Casual Co D, 38th Bn, at the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.**, in 1918. Write me, **Wilber S. Sharp**, No. 7 Arch Way, Calistoga, Calif. Claim pending.

97th Gen Hosp—Need to contact anyone who remembers **Wilbert Nicklas (Bert) Wenzelburger** who was released from this hospital Oct. 24, 1952, after having been there for four or five weeks. Also need to contact anyone who served with him in the **66th CIC, Region 111**. Also need to hear from doctors who treated him for a hip condition, especially **Col F. H. Van Wagner**, Lt Col Robert D. Anderson, 1st Lt N. L. Marsen, and Col J. R. Barnall. Write me, **Mrs. Edythe Whitley**, 2710 Belmont Blvd., Nashville 12, Tenn. Claim pending.

1052nd Engr Co—The late **Joseph A. Morgan** left the U. S. on July 25, 1943; he arrived in Milne Bay, New Guinea, Aug. 21, 1943, and was assigned to the **1052nd** on Aug. 23. He served at Lae, Goodenough Islands, and Hollandia in New Guinea, and at Tacloban, Leyte, in the Philippines. He returned to the U. S. on Nov. 14, 1945. Need to hear from anyone who saw him wounded or who knows that he received treatment or who served with him. Write **Raymond F. Shear**, American Legion Service Officer, Box 112, Belmont, N. Y. Claim pending.

Camp Blanding, Fla., 199th Inf Training Bn, Co A—When this outfit went to the mortar range in July 1944, I passed out and was taken to the hospital. From there I was discharged because of a heart condition. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **George Latvala**, Box 564, Newport, N. H. Claim pending.

Navy

1st Marine Brigade, 11th Marines, Btry C—While stationed on Guam from Jan. to Apr. 1949, **Farris Fletcher Griffin** was lame from having injured his back and leg while lifting as a member of an artillery gun section. Occasionally he needed 30 or more minutes to get out of bed in the morning. His nickname was "Okie." Now need to hear from anyone who served with him. Write me, **H. P. Rivers**, Service Officer, Post 180, The American Legion, Hartshorne, Okla. Claim pending.

1st Marine Div, 5th Marines, Company M—My son, the late **Cpl Charles Sidney Miller**, was killed at Guadalcanal, Nov. 2, 1942. Now need to locate anyone who served with him. Write me, **Mrs. Charles S. Miller**, Caroline Ave., Box 125, Route 4, Smithtown, N. Y.

35th Special Seabees—While serving with this outfit on Red Hill, Oahu, about Aug. 1945, I was treated for a fungus infection of both ears. I also served with the **52nd Seabees** at Bikini in Apr. 1946. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers that I had trouble hearing. Write me, **Anthony Avena**, 1266 65th St., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.

Armed Guard aboard S.S. Marymar and S.S. James Whitcomb Riley—Need to hear from anyone who served with me aboard these ships. Especially remember the officers in charge: **Lts E. W. Hurn** and **Statler**, and **Ensign Freeman**. Also need to contact anyone who was with **Supply Group USNAAB, Salcombe Devon** in 1943-45. Write me, **Charles E. Booker**, 9716 Wichita Ave., College Park, Md. Claim pending.

Coast Guard Cutter Mayflower—While serving aboard this ship during the period Oct. 15-Nov. 28, 1943, I was thrown 9 to 12 feet from a second deck hatchway landing over railing downward. My head struck the ribbing of the bulkhead, and I was knocked out. I was carried to sickbay by a shipmate; there I was treated by **Chief Pharmacist's Mate R. W. Wetcher**. Need to contact anyone who remembers the incident, especially the shipmate who carried me to sickbay. Also need to contact the ship's cook 1/c who accidentally locked me in the cooler. Write me, **Lenneth L. Billingsley**, 614 N. Maple, Gilman, Ill. Claim pending.

Eniwetok, NAB 3237—Need to contact former members of the signal crew of the **USS Gansevoort** or any deck officers who were aboard while she was station ship in early 1944. I was a signal watch supervisor at H2 at that time. Write me, **John E. (Pop) Hamadock**, 501 Douglas Ave., Elizabeth, Pa. Claim pending.

Sub 24—In the Panama Canal Zone on Mar. 31,

1926, the late **Chief Machinist's Mate Joseph Desleur Matthew** fell overboard from Sub 24. He was taken aboard the hospital ship **Relief** and taken to the **Navy hospital in San Diego, Calif.** Now need to locate anyone who remembers him. Write me, **Mrs. Nellie B. Matthew**, P.O. Box 1231, Yukon, Fla. Claim pending.

USS Tenndores—Need to locate anyone who remembers that I served in this ship in 1918-19, and that I was in sickbay. Write me, **William J. Cullinane**, U. S. Naval Home, 24th and Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia 46, Pa.

Air

7th AACS—My back was injured when I was thrown from a moving truck on way to bomber strip while I was serving as control tower operator in the **Wallis Islands** in Nov. 1943. I was treated by a corpsman at the naval dispensary. My nickname was "Nellie." I now need to contact anyone who remembers me. Write me, (former Sgt) **Wayne I. Nelson**, 217 W. Summit St., Galion, Ohio. Claim pending.

167th Aero Sqdn—About Sept. 15, 1918, I was struck above the left knee by a propeller kick-back while trying to start a cold motor at **Lakedown Airfield, England**. I was taken to an English first aid station and then to the **American Red Cross Hospital** (formerly **Flowerdown Infirmary**). In about ten days I was sent to **Codford Casual Camp**, where I stayed till the end of Oct. About Nov. 1, I was returned to **Lakedown**. Now need to locate anyone who remembers me or who was at **Lakedown** from Aug. to Dec. 1918, especially **Carpenter** (a designer from a silk mill in Lancaster, Pa.) and "Shorty" (who had been a canvas dope specialist with **Curtiss-Wright**) and the **Westerners** who were in the outfit. Write me, **Edwin Herbert Knowles**, 2442 Corinth Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif. Claim pending.

473rd Bomb Sqdn, Greenville Army Air Base, S. C.—Need to hear from anyone who remembers **T/Sgt Henry E. Owens** (of Ky.) who was grounded in 1943 by **Flight Surgeon Dr. Luther W. High** because of high blood pressure. Write **John S. Vaughan**, Service Officer, American Legion Post 133, Jamestown, Ky.

Parks AFB, 3278 BMTS, Flight 379—Need to contact anyone who served with me in basic training, July 28-Aug. 31, 1956, or when I was later hospitalized. Write me, **Robert H. Ebenga**, 221 W. 42nd St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Wheeler Field, Hawaii, Hq 20th Sub Depot—Need to locate anyone who served with my late husband **S/Sgt Joseph A. Orlich**; especially from anyone who remembers that he was hospitalized at **Saipan** or anywhere in the **Marianas**. Write me, **Mrs. Margaret Orlich**, 87 Spruce St., W. Hempstead, N. Y. Claim pending.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SEPTEMBER 30, 1957 ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$ 237,308.75
Receivables	404,399.74
Inventories	562,767.30
Invested Funds	660,881.29
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	257,890.24
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	2,321,279.40
Real Estate	804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures, less Depreciation	229,708.42
Deferred Charges	194,443.42
	<u>\$5,673,668.71</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 371,676.47
Funds restricted as to use	26,767.46
Deferred Income	882,958.00
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	257,890.24
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	2,321,279.40
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	23,852.30
Restricted Fund ..	19,389.49
Real Estate	978,243.65
Reserve for Washington Building	14,326.63
Reserve for Rehabilitation	482,313.54
Reserve for Child Welfare	13,839.42
	<u>\$1,531,965.03</u>
Unrestricted Capital	281,132.11
	<u>1,813,097.14</u>
	<u>\$5,673,668.71</u>

OUTSTANDING SCOUT LEADERS



PICKED BY THE Boy Scouts of America as being in the top ten rural Scoutmasters in the country this year were **Legionnaires Harold Krupke** (left) and **Mason Lemons** (right.) **Krupke** leads **Boy Scout Troop 91**, sponsored by **Post 577, Lena, Ill.** **Lemons** heads **Troop 57**, sponsored by **Post 523, Booker, Texas**. Both men got scholarships to the **Philmont (N. Mex.) Boy Scout Ranch Scoutmaster's Conference** last summer.

YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 8)

you owe (though you sometimes can continue it if you want to).

● The merchant who sells you such a policy is barred from getting an agent's commission. Nor can he force you to take it. Most people do, however, because the rate is so low.

● Since it's a short-term proposition, is there really ever any pay-out? The answer is that in 1956 some 77 million dollars was distributed in death claims. The average coverage was \$530.

Incidentally, mortgages and crop loans normally aren't insured through credit life insurance. These tend to be individual transactions outside the channels of mass merchandising. But here, too, there's a trend on the part of the borrower to get protection—usually via term insurance.

The reasons for this growing surge are obvious:

(1) More and more business is credit business.

(2) Insurance eliminates legal messes and panic selling in the event of the borrower's death.

It's going to be another big year for bicycle sales, both among kids and grownups. The latter are finding cycling a pleasant contrast to the automobile, as well as a painless way to keep fit (recommended by, among others, Dr. Paul Dudley White, the President's heart specialist).

Medium-weights are the big sellers because of sturdiness and maneuverability. The average price probably is around \$40, with two-thirds of the sales going to U. S. manufacturers and the rest mainly to Europeans.

If you get a bike for your kid or yourself, treat and handle it like a car:

● Ride on the right side of the road, obey traffic signals, indicate stops and turns, and have a headlight plus a red light or reflector on the rear. Put parcels and luggage in a carrier.

● Handlebars, grips, and pedals should be tightened regularly and brakes checked. Keep tires pumped fairly hard. Be sure sprocket and chain have guards.

TV program experts continue to scratch their heads in amazement at the public's appetite for westerns. You'll get your fill of sagebrush this winter, mixed with crime and mystery.

Most of the foregoing—whether local or network—are on film. The big live stuff this season are the "specials"—the lavish one-shots headed by stars such as Bing Crosby, Jerry Lewis, Shirley Temple. About 120 are scheduled at an average production cost of \$200,000 apiece.

And if you're squeamish about what your youngsters look at, keep an eye on a small wave of "horror" programs that's developing.

Current items worth bearing in mind:

HITCHHIKERS: Don't let your good will get the best of your judgment during the holiday season. There's a danger of being robbed by strange guests—to say nothing of a possible suit in case of an accident.

SPINAL AILMENTS: Note the "slipped disk" trouble lately among such well-knowns as Yehudi Menuhin, the famed violinist, and Ted Kluszewski, the Cincinnati baseball star. What happens is that one of the "cushions" between the vertebrae edges against the spinal cord after the ligament that holds it in place has lost its elasticity. Quick strains often start the trouble. Pain is intense. Rest may bring relief, but in stubborn cases surgery is the final answer.

GASOLINE: Because autoists are spending more on gasoline than ever before (service station sales are up 11 percent this year), Detroit is growing very fuel-conscious. Chrysler and Olds have new carburetors designed to go easy on gas, while everybody is less boastful of horsepower.

SEAWAY: America's coastline will move inland when the St. Lawrence Seaway opens in about two years. Already the Great Lakes area has started on bigger and better harbors. Here are some of the cities busily digging in: Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Buffalo and Oswego.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald



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ROD AND GUN CLUB



(Continued from page 8)

and staying alive meanwhile, are largely a matter of technique. He has included this information in a small booklet titled *Think and Survive*, which comes in the kit. It suggests, for instance, that the nylon line may be used for such purposes as fishing, snaring game, or binding a splint. Other instructions cover such items as finding or building a shelter, finding food and water, and first aid. Tretheway has announced that the company he has formed, Safety Research & Manufacturing Co., Inc., Maritime Building, Seattle, will market the kits through marinas, sporting goods stores, and airport operators. The price is \$17.95, fully guaranteed.



SHOT THE NEW 740 Remington Woodmaster in 280 caliber recently. This is a beautiful hunting rifle and an excellent cartridge. Recoil greatly minimized due to "Power-matic" feature.

The gun is an autoloader, is hammerless, has a solid frame, and side ejection. Weight, 7½ pounds. Barrel length, 22 inches. Perfect balance. Handles like a carbine. Detachable magazine holds four cartridges. With one in chamber, this gives capacity of five. White metal bead front sight. Step adjustable semibuckhorn V sight in rear. Two-inch groups were made at 100 yards. And the new cartridge in 280 caliber is powerful and accurate. The 280 is made in 125, 150 and 165 grain. We shot with 165. Other calibers available: 30-06 Springfield, 244 Remington, also .308. Standard grade costs \$134.50.

EVINRUDE HAS INTRODUCED its new line of outboard motors. The 5.5-hp. Fisherman is of most interest to you who enjoy wetting a line in search of members of the finny tribe. Good for propelling rowboats, larger prams, small and lightweight runabouts, and car-top craft. OBC rated 5.5 hp. at 4,000 r.p.m. Price \$230 f.o.b. Milwaukee.

A NEW BOOKLET, *Shotgun Sports*, is available to all who request it from Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 E. 43 St., New York, N. Y. The 24-page booklet sets forth the why, when, where, and how of clay target shooting. It illustrates various types of shotguns, gauges, and chokes, and describes various types of hand trap games as well as trap and skeet.

WORE A CAMOUFLAGE suit hunting wild turkey in Florida last year, and did so well that we determined to find out who supplied them. The idea was taken from the Marines and the jungle suits they used during World War II. It's a shade of spotted green and actually permits the hunter to blend with his surroundings. The one we wore was called the Kamo, cost \$10.95, and came from Cye Entin, the Hunter's Corner, Box 508, Borough Hall Station, Jamaica 24, N. Y. We can guarantee that they do the trick. We got within 50 feet of a wild turkey in this suit and believe that it would also be ideal for duck, fox, crow, and varmint hunting. Archers should also find it a neat outfit.

MRS. E. V. ASPEN, 1123 W. 19th St., Sioux City 3, Iowa, has an idea that may relieve the monotony of camp chow. "Pack a couple of cans of cornmeal mush in the supplies," she advises. "It's delicious fried in the same pan with the grouse or rabbit. It's quick, easy to prepare, and a nice change from potatoes."

Mrs. R. Hansen, 2133 S. Meade, Denver, Colo., is also a camp cook. "Get an aluminum grill of a size that will fit over a two- or three-burner camp stove," she says. "It permits cooking everything at the same time, with the result that nothing gets cold waiting for the next course. Coffee, eggs, bacon, potatoes, can all be simmering at the same time."

OUTDOOR CALIFORNIA for September states that chemical treatment of lakes in certain regions to remove rough fish or stunted populations has paid off in better fishing. Before being treated these lakes produced almost no fishing. Latest reports are that they are producing limits of rainbow and Eastern trout in excellent condition. For details write Seth Gordon, Director of the Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, Calif.

"THE TRAVELOK is just the protection you need for guns and rods. It's made by Yale and Towne, and costs \$2.95 at your local hardware store. This lock, placed on a clothes closet, keeps little fingers away from guns and fishhooks. If you are renting a house or apartment, no need to spend your money on a chamber lock. It's also handy to lock your pistol in a drawer without clobbering it up with a padlock. On a trip, take the lock along and protect your guns and rods in that tourist cabin or motel." So says Dudley Morris, 471 Apple Orchard Lane, Webster, N. Y. We agree. It's a good gimmick for the traveling sportsman.

OUR SCOUTS TELL us that more than 7½ million people went looking for recreation on national wildlife refuges during 1956 to set a new public-use record. Sport fishing attracted 2,765,611, and some type of hunting, including archery, was provided on 71 refuges for nearly half a million persons.

If you don't know about these Government lands, you might try dropping a line to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. This agency administers a system of about 270 national wildlife refuges in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Fun for everyone interested in the outdoors in these beautiful areas. Invest three cents and find out for yourself.

SPORTSMAN'S DIGEST OF HUNTING, by Hal Sharpe is a well-written book that all outdoorsmen will certainly enjoy. It has 247 pages. Every page illustrated and lettered in cartoon style. Chapter titles such as "Small Game and Fowl," "Ducks and Geese," "Big Game," "Trapping," "Better Marksmanship," "Your Dog," "Woodcraft," and others. If your bookstore can't supply you, write to Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. It sells for \$1.25.

WE THINK YOU'LL be happy to learn that the electronic duck and geese calls—the tapes and wires and disks that record the sounds of wildfowl contentedly eating and then magnify them to attract birds to the hunter's gun—have been declared illegal. A heavy fine and imprisonment await anyone who breaks the law. We've always felt these calls are unsporting, and have protested their use in this column. Calling migratory game birds through the use of conventional calling devices which are held in the mouth is still permissible, however.



RABBITS FREQUENTLY run uphill; so one hunter ought to cover the hilltop. And rabbits can really hightail it; so you'll have to work fast and aim carefully when you shoot. A shotgun is best and safest.

In rabbit hunting remember that they seek cover in cold weather. You may have to stomp around likely spots in the underbrush to rout them out.

R. M. BAGBY, a druggist from Moberly, Mo., has something that he says is sure-fire for hunters bothered by chiggers, those biting insects that can make life miserable. "If you use ordinary sulphur that you can buy in any drugstore," he says, "grass chiggers can be a thing of the past. Just dust it around your ankles and legs up to your knees. I also dust it on the outside of my trousers. I use a cloth bag with about a pound of sulphur in it. It will not harm the skin and is easily removed from skin and clothing."

GARCIA ANNOUNCES A new closed-face reel, the ABU-MATIC. It features effortless casting and amazing drag control. Supplied with factory-wound spool with eight-pound-test Platyl monofilament plus leather carrying case, it costs \$29.75. For more details on this or any other fresh or salt water fishing equipment, write Dick Wolff at The Garcia Corporation, 268 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

A NEW PICTURE booklet, *Outboard Handling*, is offered free of charge by Outboard Boating Club. The colorful, 32-page publication is designed to appeal to all ages, and covers such topics as safety equipment, lights, boarding, docking, anchoring, rules of the road, and weather. Among newly added subjects are outboard cruiser docking, new Government weather signals (to go into effect January 1, 1958), the proper use of life preservers, the cause of boating mishaps, and many other outboarding hints. For your free copy of *Outboard Handling*, Write Ed Spanke at Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

A SNAKE BITE KIT called "Compak" is sold by Morsan Tents, 10-27 50th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y., for \$2. Many other camping items, such as tents, tent accessories, camping equipment, sleeping bags, and air mattresses, are offered in Morsan's 144-page catalog which sells for 20¢. Write direct to Morsan if interested.

IN AN ARTICLE on deer hunting in the southern swamp country in the *American Rifleman* for October, Carlos Vinson states that shotguns loaded with 00 buckshot are used more than high-powered rifles. The swamp undergrowth is thick, and rifle bullets could carry far and possibly kill other hunters. Furthermore, most shots that hunters get are up close, 40 yards or less. The chances of a successful hit are better if you use buckshot, also the buckshot doesn't carry too far.



KEEPING IN MIND that boating is still available in many of our States, we offer a suggestion from Delbert C. Smith, 867 Van Duzer St., Staten Island 4, N. Y. "On lakes or waterways where it is necessary to carry both an operator's permit and registration for boats," he says, "it is a problem to keep them together and dry. I've found that the metal container of a Kodak 35-mm. film is valuable for this use. It can be tied or taped right to the outboard motor, with the papers rolled inside, and it is always with you for inspection. It is also airtight, and should it drop overboard, it will float and can be retrieved with no danger of sinking."

WHAT EVERY DOG OWNER should know about the feeding of his dog is contained in a booklet, *Feeding Your Dog Right*, just published for free distribution by the Gaines Dog Research Center, 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

The booklet sweeps aside a lot of misinformation that passes for fact these days, and lists the fundamentals of a good canine diet and an easy, practical method of feeding it. Some of the commoner feeding superstitions are also discussed.

THOMAS L. KIMBALL, director of the Colorado Game and Fish Department, says that in some areas of his State where there is overpopulation of deer with the ranges depleted and winter forage inadequate, the bag limit is set at two deer on one license.

In easily accessible areas which contain high deer population there is no limit set on the number of licenses an individual may purchase, but one license must be purchased for each deer taken.

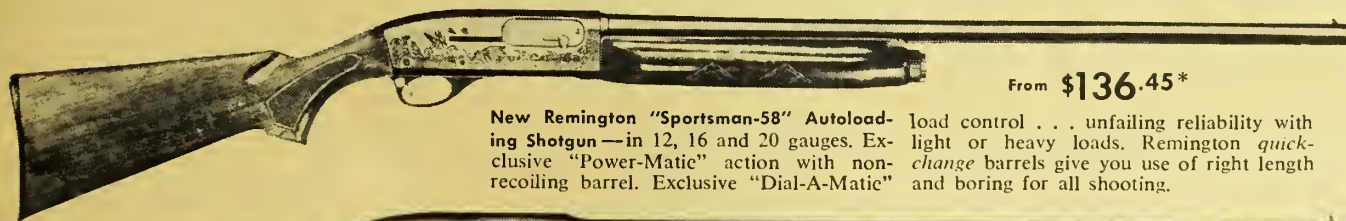
DON'T MAKE YOUR camp where you are going to hunt. Human smells, cooking smells, and even smells from your clothing and gear will frighten away game.

—Jack Denton Scott

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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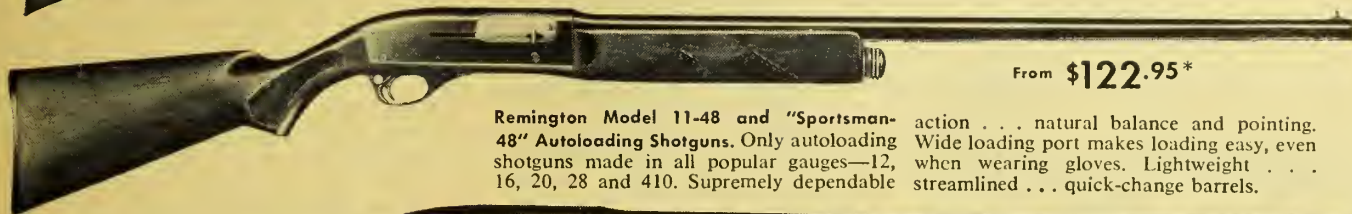
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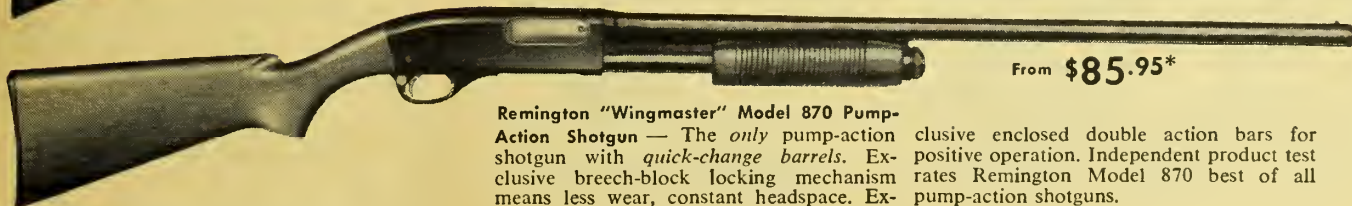
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clusive enclosed double action bars for positive operation. Independent product test rates Remington Model 870 best of all pump-action shotguns.

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*Prices subject to change without notice.

Remington



MEDICAL RESEARCH ON A MAMMOTH SCALE

(Continued from page 17)

ally by Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree, of Philadelphia, and including Drs. Charles W. Mayo and Waltman Walters, of the Mayo Clinic. In Washington T. O. Kraabel, who became director of the National Rehabilitation Commission in 1941, Dr. Hyman D. Shapiro, the senior medical consultant, and others of the permanent Legion staff pressed for these measures at countless hearings and conferences.

Most were achieved and the medical research program was born when President Truman appointed General Omar N. Bradley VA Administrator in 1945 and he brought with him as the first VA Chief Medical Director, Major General Paul R. Hawley, who had been chief surgeon in the European theater. General Bradley's successors, Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., and Harvey V. Higley, and General Hawley's successors, Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, Admiral Joel T. Boone, and Dr. William S. Middleton, all have enlarged the medical research program. Projects have increased from 100 to 5,251. Appropriations have grown from \$1,393,697 in 1947, to \$5,700,000 in 1956, and \$10,000,000 in 1957. VA researchers now contribute more than 900 articles every year to scientific journals.

Dr. Middleton, now Chief Medical Director, is "a doctor's doctor." He often makes the rounds of the wards at Mount Alto, the Washington VA hospital, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was previously dean for 20 years of the University of Wisconsin Medical School. He served overseas in both wars and is a member of the William B. Cairns, Victory No.

57 Post of The American Legion in Madison.

Except during service as president of the American College of Physicians, Dr. Middleton has been connected with VA in some capacity ever since he became a consultant in 1922. He was a member of the consultant group named by General Hawley and was a member of the VA advisory committee on education when named Chief Medical Director in 1954. The first major increases in the VA research budget have come under him.

He believes the encouragement and motivation of patients is as important as treatment of their physical ills. "The life stream of VA medicine," he often says, "is research and education." He considers research and education the only insurance against mediocre medicine.

Assistant Chief Medical Director for research and education is Dr. John D. Barnwell, who for its first decade headed VA's research in tuberculosis, a disease from which he suffered himself as a young man. He was for years a professor at the University of Michigan Medical School. Directly in charge of the VA education program, which has 2,500 doctors in graduate training, is Dr. John C. Nunemaker, formerly chief of medicine at a VA hospital, and a veteran of war service in the Middle East. Immediately in charge of the medical research program is Dr. Martin M. Cummings, who came to the central office from a research post at a VA hospital. He is co-author of a book on diagnostic and experimental methods in tuberculosis.

Dr. W. Edward Chamberlain heads

the atomic medicine program as special assistant to Dr. Middleton and also is associate director of the VA research service. Dr. Chamberlain was professor of radiology at Temple University and director of its hospital's department of radiology for 17 years until joining the VA this year as successor to Dr. George M. Lyon who launched the radioisotope study program in 1947.

Drs. Magnuson, Middleton and Barnwell were all students at the University of Pennsylvania and did their first research in the surgical laboratories of Dr. Ted Sweet. This won election to Sigma Xi for the first two and the local Mary Ellis Bell Medal for the last. Such is the influence of research teaching upon succeeding generations—a succession of purpose and know-how that Drs. Nunemaker, Cummings, and Chamberlain are trying to perpetuate throughout the VA.

In addition to heavy administrative duties, Dr. Cummings is personally interested in finding the cause of sarcoidosis, a mysterious disease which simulates tuberculosis. As maps on his office wall show all cases of it originating in pine tree areas, he believes something from these trees, possibly pine pollen, is responsible. Five VA hospitals in pine areas are studying it.

Study of the chemotherapy of tuberculosis is the oldest VA cooperative medical research project. A writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has termed this "outstanding . . . a noteworthy accomplishment unsurpassed the world over." Led by Dr. Barnwell, his successor, Dr. W. B. Tucker, and the late Dr. Arthur Walker, this has involved the testing of nine new drugs and combinations of them with 27,000 patients in 60 hospitals in probably the most extensive clinical field trials in the history of medical research. Army, Navy, and Air Force hospitals cooperated.

Initial studies in 1946-49 showed tubercle bacilli became resistant to streptomycin. Trials in 1949-51 showed streptomycin in combination with PAS (para-aminosalicylic acid) better than either drug alone. Beginning in 1952 isoniazid was tested in combination with streptomycin and PAS, the latter combination giving better results than any so far. Since 1954 viomycin, terramycin, pyrazinamide, cycloserine and streptovaricin have been tested with varying results.

The reasonable safety of all these drugs had been established before being given to VA patients. "The VA is not, and should not be, in a position to make the first clinical trial of a new drug," explains Dr. Barnwell. "Once a new drug has been tried, however, and has



"I don't mind his visiting our daughter every night, or begrudge all the food he eats, but it gripes me to think that his parents deduct \$600 for him as a dependent!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

been shown to have some promise of effectiveness without undue toxicity, the VA is peculiarly, and perhaps uniquely, fitted to conduct a large-scale investigation of its effectiveness and the best regimen for its administration." In his book on tuberculosis, Dr. Saul Solomon says VA clinicians are "of the highest caliber."

Success of the program has speeded treatment, reduced the number of patients, and saved \$38,000,000. The death rate after eight months of treatment has dropped from 5 percent in 1946 to 1 percent at present. Results have been given to the world in the transactions of the annual conferences, coordinated by Dr. Edward Dunner, which are attended by authorities on tuberculosis from all over the world. Dr. Barnwell received the Trudeau Medal for 1950.

A recent study at the Baltimore VA hospital showed rabbits can be given tuberculosis by placing them in air circulated from the rooms of tuberculosis patients. When the contaminated air was sterilized by ultraviolet lamps, the rabbits did not develop the disease. Use of such lamps will reduce further the chances of VA employees contracting tuberculosis from patients. A similar study to determine whether ultraviolet light protects against the Asiatic influenza virus is under way at the Livermore, Calif., VA hospital.

Eight VA hospitals are studying effects of tranquilizing drugs on tuberculosis patients who also are psychotic. Studies of three fungus diseases which affect the lungs similarly to tuberculosis were started in several hospitals in 1957. These are histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, and blastomycosis. They apparently are caused by inhaling fungi from contaminated soil, and the VA has more than 500 cases.

Isoniazid, the tuberculosis drug, at one time appeared promising in multiple sclerosis, but a cooperative study by several VA hospitals showed this to be sadly untrue. But this interested VA researchers in the baffling malady. They are studying the records of 2,000 veterans with it. As it is rare in the tropics, geography may be a factor.

The current total of 5,251 VA research projects is an increase of 1,200 over the previous fiscal year. Of the total, 1,533 are studies related to the problems of aging. In this classification are 300 studies of cancer, 429 studies of heart and blood pressure problems, 573 studies of lung maladies, and 231 other geriatric studies. There are currently 1,068 projects in mental and nervous diseases, 1,995 studies of general medical and surgical problems, 560 studies using radioisotopes, and 95 dental research projects.

As care of 60,833 neuropsychiatric

patients in VA hospitals cost more than \$238,000,000 in 1957 and some 16,000 veterans with such disorders are awaiting admission, studies in this field have a high priority. The National Science Foundation reports more than half of all Government research projects in mental health is now entrusted to the VA. Dr. Jesse F. Casey is director of its psychiatry and neurology service. Dr. Ivan F. Bennett is chief of its research program which currently has a budget of \$1,238,000.

The 41-hospital study of the tranquilizing drugs has been mentioned. All



"Ragout de porc aux pois noires is probably more familiar to you as sowbelly and black-eyed peas!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

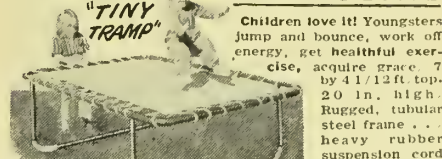
forms and combinations of therapy, however, are being studied. Already a combination of drug and group therapy largely has replaced electric shock, insulin shock and hydrotherapy in VA hospitals. The lobotomy operation, surgery of the brain, as a treatment for schizophrenia, is less used following a seven-hospital study.

Use of the new tranquilizing drugs in the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients has increased the discharge rate of these patients 40 percent in three years.

Development of a chemical test for schizophrenia is the goal of one of the most fascinating current research projects. Most promising is the ceruloplasmin test using a dye which changes color in the blood stream of schizophrenics. It is an outgrowth of the work of Dr. Robert G. Heath at Tulane who found that taraxein, a protein substance extracted from the blood of schizophrenics, and injected into monkeys and convict volunteers caused them to develop symptoms of the condition.

This suggests that schizophrenia, the

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most serious of mental diseases, despite its variety may be a single chemical-caused disease entity. Such a test would be of tremendous value not only in diagnosing the disease but in determining when a patient is cured of it. This work is in progress at VA hospitals in Bedford and Brockton, Mass., Topeka, Kans., Omaha, Nebr., Coatesville and Pittsburgh, Pa., Hines, Ill., and Gulfport, Miss.

At the same time, VA research also pursues the psychiatric approach. A study of schizophrenic patients of two nationalities in New York by Dr. Marvin K. Opler, for example, was published recently by the *Scientific American*. He reported that, "Each . . . bears the imprint of the underlying family experience and pattern of stress. This sort of research cannot fail to improve our understanding and treatment of schizophrenic disorders, particularly if it is supplemented by studies of the organic or physiological effects accompanying each type of personality imbalance."

Many projects have the aim of giving more freedom and a more normal life to psychiatric patients past the acute stage to speed their recovery and discharge. "In other words," says Dr. Casey, "we are trying to make the mental hospital a therapeutic community that will prepare recovering patients for the life they will lead outside the hospital."

A "motivation unit" directed by Dr. W. R. Coutant, staff psychiatrist, is the heart of a pilot program in this direction underway at the VA hospital in St. Cloud, Minn. It involves a ward with 80 patients selected from the entire hospital, and a foster home program under

which 55 patients live outside the hospital on a trial basis. Only about 10 percent of those in foster homes have had to return to the hospital, and in two years since the motivation unit was established the number of discharges has risen from less than 300 to 600 a year.

This is also true of several other VA hospitals. Dr. Earl P. Brannon, manager of the neuropsychiatric hospital at Coatesville, Pa., for example, reports that some patients who have spent more than ten years in hospitals, fighting severe mental illness, now are back on their feet, again supporting families and doing well at their jobs.

One of the VA's greatest contributions to the country's medical resources is the now five-year-old career residency program for recruiting general practitioners into psychiatry. This is another Legion-stimulated program. In effect, the VA makes up the difference in pay for an experienced practitioner while he is qualifying in this much needed specialty. This allows a practitioner with six years experience to earn \$9,000 a year instead of around \$3,600. In return, he agrees to serve a minimum of two years in a VA hospital where his services are most needed upon completion of his training.

"Thousands of mentally ill veterans are receiving high quality psychiatric care today because of this program," says Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness and author of *Every Other Bed*, a 1956 book which terms mental illness "America's No. 1 Health Problem."

So excellent is VA work in this field that its doctors frequently are offered higher paying posts in State and private

institutions. Dr. Stewart T. Ginsberg, for example, resigned as chief of the VA central office psychiatry division last May to become Commissioner of Mental Health for the State of Indiana.

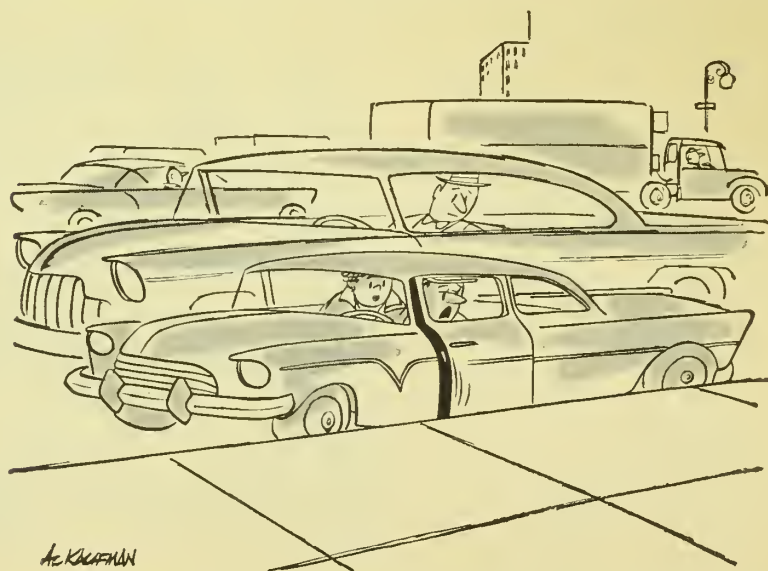
This is a problem to some degree in many VA departments. While salaries of VA physicians now are much higher than before World War II, increases have not kept pace with the rising earnings of physicians in private practice. Nor can VA physicians earn by spare-time practice or teaching. In 1955 the average VA physician earned slightly more than \$11,000, while figures of *Medical Economics*, a medical publication, showed average earnings of more than \$18,000 for physicians in private practice. A Legion-backed effort to raise VA professional salaries failed in the last session of Congress.

The opportunities and variety of the research program, however, attract many high-caliber investigators to the hospitals. Merely to list in the most abbreviated form all of the current VA medical research projects requires a 946-page Government document. This is literally an order of battle against all the unknowns of medicine and surgery.

Five blind veterans regained their sight last year with corneal transplants from an eye bank at the Hines, Ill., VA hospital. Many projects are directed toward the future day when there may be "banks" of other parts of the human body which can be utilized as needed. At the Houston, Tex., VA hospital Dr. George L. Jordan, Jr., recently successfully transplanted four parathyroid glands of a stillborn baby to a 36-year-old veteran. In a rare operation at the Cleveland VA hospital a veteran's parotid duct was changed to conduct saliva to his eye instead of his mouth to keep his eye from drying to blindness.

At the West Haven, Conn., VA hospital surgeons have successfully used synthetic materials such as nylon, dacron, and orlon for correcting defects in major blood vessels. They also are exploring the freezing of whole blood as a method of storage and have been able to transplant white blood cells from other animals to grow in animals previously unable to grow their own. At the Nashville, Tenn., VA hospital surgeons discovered a principle which is basic to heart-lung devices and, utilizing it, developed a simple pump-oxygenator which makes possible bloodless surgery on the heart by rapidly providing oxygen to blood of the entire body without action of either the heart or the lungs. They also have developed a simple plastic device for insertion into the heart to substitute for damaged or useless heart valves.

Ten hospitals are making a collective study of high blood pressure to de-



"When they built these cars, they forgot to lower the sidewalks!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

termine which type of patient responds to drug therapy and which, under various circumstances, is the drug of choice. Sixteen hospitals are studying special diets and anticoagulant therapy in patients who have had heart attacks or strokes.

A minute instrument for measuring the blood pressure in the veins has been perfected at the Durham, N. C., VA hospital as an aid in the study of cardiovascular disorders. Investigators at this hospital are preserving large arteries in

banks for clinical use in treating fractures and other diseases of the bone. VA researchers have transplanted teeth buds in animals.

A study of the psychology of suicide is being conducted by Drs. Edwin S. Shneidman and Norman L. Farberow of the Los Angeles VA hospital. They are studying suicide notes, case histories, and other data on suicides and attempted suicides in the Los Angeles area for the last decade with the hope of evolving clues for the prevention of self-destruction. Some of their work has been published in a 1957 book, *Clues to Suicide*.

The VA naturally has a large part in the current national program to solve the mystery of cancer. Questionnaires on the subject of smoking were sent out to holders of U. S. Government Life Insurance. In cooperation with the National Cancer Institute, American Cancer Society, and other organizations, 29 VA hospitals are participating in co-operative studies of chemo-therapy of selected types of cancer. Among chemicals being tested are thio-tepa, TEM, nitrogen mustard, radiophosphorus and radiogold. Under VA leadership the use of radioactive iodine for treatment of certain thyroid cancers has become routine.

At the Bronx, N. Y., VA hospital Dr. Ludwik Gross may have achieved a significant breakthrough in cancer research by discovering that certain forms of leukemia and cancer in experimental animals are produced by a virus which is transmitted from parent to offspring. He also has demonstrated that leukemia can be produced experimentally by total body radiation, showing that the dormant virus causing the leukemia can be stimulated into activity by extensive exposure to X-ray. His work has been supported in part by the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund.

What about those cigarette-smoking rabbits in the Dallas VA hospital? The U. S. Public Health Service is sharing part of the cost of this five-year project which is in charge of Dr. Robert H. Holland. He explains rabbits react to certain lung conditions more like humans than do rats, mice, or other laboratory animals. The rabbits are X-rayed every six months, and after death their lungs and respiratory tracts are examined and the findings filed.

The rabbits spend three out of each 24 hours in plastic "smoking boxes" designed by Dr. Holland and R. A. Huffhines, a Dallas electronics expert. When a rabbit is placed in a box, a lighted cigarette is set two centimeters from its nose. The animals gets fresh air at all times, but when electric timing devices and solenoid switches close an aperture the rabbit also gets a puff of smoke. "Most of the rabbits," says Dr. Holland, "seem to enjoy smoking."

THE END



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"White Cloud! Don't you hear the war drums—what are you doing in civvies?"

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solution and have found them to remain viable for many months. Artery "banks" for use in the repair of damaged vessels are becoming an important reality.

At the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., an electrocardiograph using transistors has been devised which is as small as the usual instrument for measuring blood pressure and can be carried as conveniently. They also have developed a portable cardiac monitor which warns the surgeons when heart action becomes abnormal during an operation. At the New York VA hospital, Dr. John T. Farrar conceived a device of capsule size, since perfected by the Radio Corporation of America, which will broadcast the pressure changes in the intestinal tract electronically. It is the world's smallest FM radio broadcasting station; the signal travels one foot. This will enable physicians to localize lesions and identify disease processes without disturbing the patient.

At the VA hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich., surgeons have successfully used irradiated bone grafts taken from normal animals for the repair of defects in bone structure of other animals. This may make it possible to develop bone

READY FOR THE ROAD

(Continued from page 21)

(4) Closely allied with profanity is another important category: general belligerence. As you may or may not know, the only true driver today is an angry driver. Therefore, included in my examination is a special "Angry Test." The inspector will give you a Plus 1 for such things as: (a) A prolonged scowl at another motorist, even though he has done nothing wrong; (b) refusing to allow a car in the left lane to enter your right lane to make a right turn; (c) sneering at and saying such things as, "Too bad, sucker!" to drivers of disabled cars; and so on. Also, if at any time when a red light turns to green, you don't try to beat the car next to you in motor-pickup, you get a Minus 1.

(Bonus department: You will receive an automatic Plus 3 EVERY time you utter the words, "Damned woman driver!" even if the motorist you are referring to is a man.)

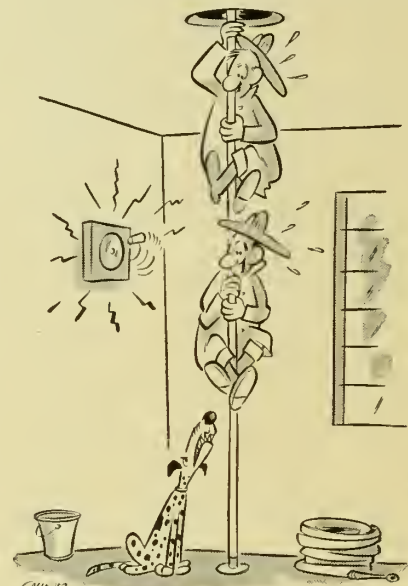
(5) The inspector will next test you for toll-booth procedure. He will have you drive up to a toll window, either at a bridge or a tunnel. He'll tell you to wait until a long enough line of cars are behind you; then he will order you to pay the toll (which, let us say, is 50¢). If you hand the collector a half-dollar and then drive off, you get a Minus 4. If you give him a five-dollar bill and force him to fumble in his cash register for change long enough to evoke a symphony of horns from the cars behind you, you get a Plus 2. If you give him a ten-dollar bill, or higher, you get a Plus 3. If you are good enough to get him to leave his station to get change in another booth, you get a Plus 5. You can also get a Plus 5 if you can tie up the line for half an hour by asking how to get to East New Paltz or Upper Morditch.

(6) A vital part of your examination will take place on a four-lane highway. At an unexpected moment, the inspector will say to you, "Pull over to a gas station when you get a chance." If you are driving in the right lane and you turn off at a station on the right side of the road, you get a Minus 3. But if you are driving in the right lane and you choose a station on the *left* side of the road and can cut off at least three cars as you head for it, you get a Plus 3. (You also get an additional Plus 1 if you go over a safety island.)

(7) You will then return to the city, where you will be tested for turns. At about 11th Street, the inspector will tell you to head uptown and make a right turn when you get to 52nd Street. If you drive directly to the appointed street, don't signal, and make a quick turn, you get a Plus 2. If, however, you put on your right directional signal indicator, you get a Plus 3 (*providing you*

put it on at 45th Street or below). If the right turn indicator remains on *after* you make your turn on 52nd Street — *and you leave it on* — you get another Plus 1. If it is still on when you make a *left* turn at the next corner, you get an additional Plus 3.

(8) An important part of your examination will cover nighttime driving. Here the inspector will pay special attention to your lights. For example, if you are on Broadway and 42nd Street on a Saturday night, you get a Plus 3 if your bright country beams are on. If, on the other hand, you are driving



"What's the matter, boy? Let us by. C'mon now, boy . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

through a quieter area (such as Death Valley) at midnight, you get a Plus 3 if you have just your parking lights on. In addition awards of Plus 1 are given for such combinations as follows: (a) One front light on, the other off; (b) left front light on and the right off, combined with a right rear light on and the left rear off; (c) all front and rear lights off, with a pocket flashlight held out the front window.

(9) The final part of my test deals with parking. The inspector will pick a busy block and tell you to park at your convenience. If you spy a space that is unseen by anyone else and pull right in, you get a Minus 3 — regardless of your finesse. If you see a spot which is also seen by a car in front of you and you race him for the spot, you get a Plus 2. If you can time things so that both cars go into part of the space at the same instant, with half of each auto jutting out into the street, you get an additional Plus 1.

Now, at this point you can either pass

or fail the entire examination, regardless of your score up to that time. If, at the insistence of the other driver, you pull out and take another spot — even if it's only a few yards away — you get a Minus 6 (and a possible failing grade for the test). If, however, you use proper profanity (see Section 3), utilize your belligerence correctly (see Section 4), succeed in tying up a sizable amount of traffic on the block, and refuse to budge at any cost, you get another Plus 5.

Awards of Plus 1 will also be given for these actions: (a) If you hit any part of the other car, however lightly, during the maneuvering; (b) if you get out and throw at least one punch (even if you miss); and (c) if you call the other motorist, "A damned woman driver!" even if he's a man.

(Note: A Plus 1 for the last-mentioned action is in addition to your automatic Plus 3, for saying, "Damned woman driver!" — see Section 4.)

If this test receives the universal acceptance it assuredly deserves, I will not stop. I have special examinations in mind for would-be motorcyclists (Plus-grading for such things as knowing how to weave from lane to lane; carrying passengers on back seats even when there is no back seat; and proper length of driver's sideburns.)

For the prospective taxi driver, I am working on a test which offers Plus awards for his ability to keep off the streets when it rains; for knowing how to go four blocks instead of one with out-of-town passengers; and for the number of times he can say, "Sorry, no fares. I'm stopping for lunch" (with an added bonus whenever the statement is made at 10:00 a.m. or earlier).

I will also devise an examination for trainee parking lot attendants, presenting Plusses for: Smashed fenders; the number of brake screeches for each car parked; and for ability to bury the car of every driver in a hurry to leave, in the last row, in the corner.

But whereas the latter three examinations are possibilities, the first one is a reality. So, in conclusion, let me ask you one question: "What do you want for your nation's future: an army of informed motorists? or the poorly trained lot being turned out today?"

I believe I'm smart; I know exactly what you'll say: "Informed motorists!"

I believe I'm smart; I know exactly what you'll do: Round up your friends and neighbors, get into your autos, form a motorcade, go to your State capital, and demand that your Governor put my test into immediate operation.

Unfortunately, I won't be able to go with you. I have no car.

I believe I'm smart.

THE END

(Continued from page 11)

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • DECEMBER 1957 • 55

crackers, margarine, chocolate, powdered milk, raisins, and jam. We took a vote and chose pineapple jam—which meant that we'd trade any raspberry jam we received with the fellows in the other barracks.

The plan called for each man to contribute the following part of his ration each week: A teaspoonful of powdered milk, a tablespoon of margarine, a quarter of a chocolate bar, a half dozen raisins, one lump of sugar, and one cracker.

All went well until the first week passed and it became time for the "ration bank" to be started. Two of the fellows announced they would not join with us.

"A nibble of food now is worth more than something next month," said one brightly.

The other chap mumbled something about not wanting to make a sacrifice only to have the Germans search the barracks and seize the food.

However 18 of us did contribute, and the food was carefully stored in little tin cans hidden in a box beneath one of our cots.

For the next four weeks we talked about little else but the cake. Never have so many grown men enjoyed a cake so much for so long a time before it existed.

I noticed a strange thing. Where there had been complete comradeship among all of us before, we now began to feel toward the two men who hadn't joined the project as if they were intruders. They in turn began to keep more to themselves. When we talked about the cake, there wasn't much they could add to the conversation anyway.

We tugged at the hours to make them pass as days went by and anticipation grew. Then, four days before Christmas, we began to make the cake. Everyone wanted to get into the act, but our baker and ex-bakeshop owner supervised.

The Germans had supplied us with a large porcelain bowl for washing purposes. It was two feet in diameter and at least six inches high. This became our cake pan.

By taking the top of a can and punching holes in it, we made a grate. Crackers and chocolate bars were grated. Once that was done, our two bakers went to work.

They made a crust by mixing the grated crackers with margarine and water. The crust, an inch thick, lined the porcelain pan. As the water dried, the crust hardened. Margarine and milk were mixed with the grated chocolate, raisins were added, and the mixture was poured into the center of the crust. A one-inch layer of pineapple jam was spread on top of it all.

Next everybody took a can, some powdered milk, sugar, and margarine and mixed them to make a butter cream frosting. A thick layer of butter cream was spread over the jam.

The two fellows who weren't participating sat on bunks at the far end of the barracks, talking to each other and acting as though nothing unusual was going on in the room.

Eighteen of us gathered around the pan as the professional baker made a cone of paper and decorated the cake with the rest of the butter cream. To color the butter cream, tiny colored M & M candies were hastily dipped in

water—and they colored a few drops each time.

An Air Corps insignia about an inch high was so skillfully designed and colored that it would have done credit to the Waldorf's finest baker. In addition our baker designed flowers and bells and the words "Merry Xmas, 1944—USAAF."

The cake took us two days to complete. It was the day before Christmas.

To each of us the finished product looked like a heavenly vision. We propped it sideways on the table, and then, in a flush of inspiration, someone remembered the crepe paper that had reached us through the YMCA. We used pieces of this as streamers to the cake from the ceiling.

Word spread through the compound, and all day prisoners from the other barracks in our compound managed to get into our room for a look. All of them "ohed" and "ahed" with amazement.

We were very proud of our creation for many reasons. It meant more than something good to eat; it represented, in its way, the Air Corps and the dignity of the discipline that had allowed us to create our prize.

Then a horror struck. On the night before Christmas a whistle blew—then more whistles—then the dreaded German command "Raus!" and we were all herded outside.

As we went outside, I heard one of the fellows behind me mutter under his breath, "Please God, don't let them take away the cake."

We were in for another shock, for we found ourselves mingling with all the 2,000 prisoners in our compound. It was the first time that all of us had ever been allowed to gather together in one group.

Rumors spread among the men from our barrack: A jealous guy from another barrack had complained to the nazis about our cake. Or maybe it was one of the two nonparticipants in our own barrack.

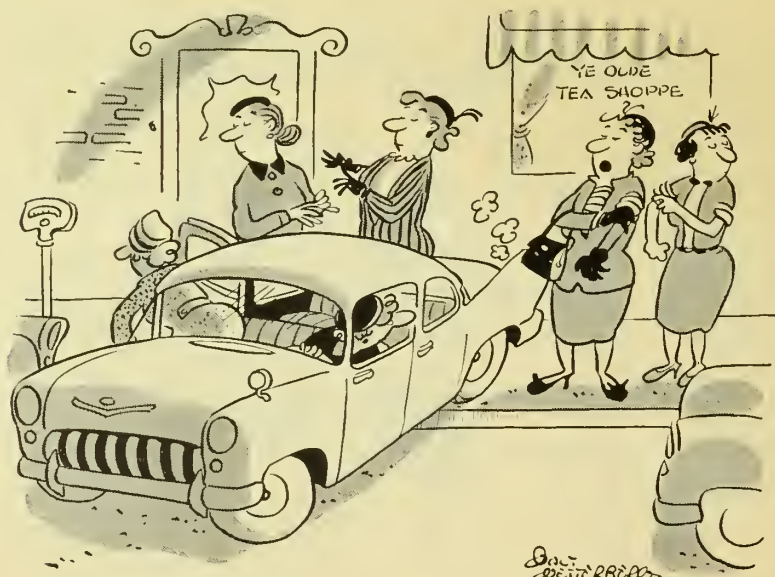
It was dark now, and chilly. The 2,000 of us stood huddled together like lost sheep in the center of the grounds. Huge flashlights were turned on us from the barbed wire fences, and their beams crisscrossed among us. Machineguns pointed at us from every lookout post in the camp.

I shuddered even as I shivered with cold. The whole scene had a nightmarish quality about it.

And then suddenly someone to the right of me began to sing. It was a weak voice, not much at holding a tune, but the words were clear:

"Hark, the herald angels sing,
Glory to the newborn King..."

I could feel a chill of excitement go through me as other voices took up the song. German guards began to push their way toward us and then, as the



"Hold 'er right there, Ella—we're all going to pitch in and park 'er by hand!"

voices increased, they shrugged their shoulders and withdrew.

Soon hundreds upon hundreds of us had joined in, and our voices swelled high above the prison gates and far over the prison walls. We sang one Christmas carol after the other — starting another as soon as one ended. It was a kind of defiance in the face of the flashlights and machineguns.

As long as I live I'll never forget the strange feelings of mixed joy and sorrow that I felt as the 2,000 voices joined together in song after song. I almost forgot my fear that the Germans were then searching our barracks and removing our cake.

The Germans had trouble persuading us to return to our barracks. We sang *Silent Night* as we walked back. I felt myself tense as I looked into our room. It was as if special angels had been watching over us. The Christmas cake hadn't been touched.

Christmas Day, 1944. For the first time in our unhappy careers as prisoners of war we each received a full unopened parcel from the Red Cross — a special Christmas parcel.

Oh, the ecstasies in that cardboard container! Canned boned turkey, plum pudding, milk, coffee, hard Christmas candy.

And as a kind of festive bonus: Cigarettes; a pipe and tobacco; and games,

including among others a deck of cards.

We ate like pigs. We stuffed ourselves, but we did it at the table, at a formal



"I'd like a refund on this. The draft got him first!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

dinner — the first we'd ever had. We planned it that way; we didn't eat until the German's had given us the day's potato ration.

When the time came to cut our glamorous Christmas cake, we were very stuffed-full Air Corps men. Eighteen of us gathered around the cake, and suddenly each and every one of us became aware of the two rejected boys who sat, each in his own corner, pretending disinterest in the project they had not had the foresight to join.

We took a vote — with our eyes. Not a word was spoken, but it was understood that 20 and not 18 pieces were to be cut. Each of us went up for his piece of cake, and we all held it on our laps and waited for the others to be served. We admired it and looked at the two in the corner and winked at each other.

Finally 18 pieces had been served, and two remained on the porcelain platter. As if it were the natural thing, the baker turned to the two who'd been excluded. "Hey," he said, "you fellows, come and get your cake."

It took minutes before they would believe it wasn't a joke or a way of taunting them. Then they came over and accepted their pieces of cake. One of them kept saying over and over again that he couldn't get over it; the other fellow tried to say something, but instead he started crying and suddenly every eye in the room was filled with tears and every one of us felt like the happiest man on earth.

THE END

BRIEFLY

ABOUT BOOKS

(Continued from page 8)

New Formulas for Profit, edited by H. Bennett. WORLD PUBLISHING, \$3.95. A revised edition of the popular book of formulas for products used at home and to start businesses.

Spies of the Revolution, by John Bakeless. LIPPINCOTT, \$4.50. A picture of espionage at the time of the Revolution, and those who were involved on both sides.

Selective Service, A Guide to the Draft, by Alf Evers. J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., \$2.95. A complete and authoritative handbook for young men facing service in the Armed Forces.

Triumph Over Odds, edited by J. Donald Adams. DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE,

\$6.00. An anthology which describes the accomplishments of doers and thinkers, including Xenophon, Daniel Boone, Lindbergh, Socrates, Joan of Arc, Van Gogh.

Stigma, by Williams Forrest. CROWN PUBLISHERS, \$3.50. A novel about a GI in Korea and a job which had to be done behind Red lines.

Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age, by a Co-Founder. HARPER & BROS., \$4.00. The story of how A.A. started, its principles and its accomplishments.

No Man Stands Alone, by Barney Ross and Martin Abrahamson. J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., \$3.95. The story of a fighter who went from the ring to Guadalcanal, then hit the skids.

Matthew Early, by Alexander Laing. DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, \$4.95. A novel which tells of a sea captain who ranged the seven seas when this country was young.

Adventures in Small Business, by the

Editors of Fortune. MCGRAW-HILL, \$3.75. More than a hundred stories of successful small businesses which may give you some profitable ideas.

How to Get Into Television, by Robert Spencer Solotaire. SHERIDAN HOUSE, \$3.75. Discusses the opportunities in this fast-growing field, and how you may find your niche.

Fun in the Rough, edited by Howard Gill. PRENTICE-HALL, \$2.95. A collection of stories, verse, and cartoons about golf.

Nobel Prize Winners, by L. J. Ludovici. ASSOCIATED BOOKSELLERS, \$3.75. Biographies of the men who have been honored with this award.

This Is the West, edited by Robert West Howard. NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY, 35¢. A paperbound book which covers cowboys, Indians, lawmen, badmen, and other aspects of the old and new West.

If your bookdealer does not have the book you want, The American Legion Magazine will forward your order to the publisher. Make checks payable to the book publisher.

WE SAW THE RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHT

(Continued from page 15)

wrecked apartment house in the town, which by now had been ransacked by Russian soldiers. The Poles who still lived there seemed to be terrified of the Soviets and asked us to stay with them. One of them took us to the basement and pointed. There we saw two or three dead Germans—whom the Russians actually had been using as a latrine.

When we rejoined the Rusksies the next day, we were told several times—communicating with gestures and a form of bastard German—that their big war aim was the emasculation of the entire German race.

Will the Russians fight as fiercely against any other army, one that has not invaded their homeland? Not in our opinion.

For the next few days the Russian GI's whom we saw in the combat area were hopped up for other reasons as well. A surprising number were obviously drunk or feeling the effects of vodka to some degree. This was true of both officers and enlisted men. Few had no odor of vodka on their breath. Whether this was to stimulate their courage or to ward off the below-zero cold, it seemed to be officially sanctioned.

Tacy and I traveled some distance through the combat zone aboard a Russian tank, between Wirsitz and Szubin. This was a stripped-down, monstrous-looking vehicle which the driver maneuvered cross country at high speed whenever possible. We, along with three or four Soviet GI's, hung on atop the tank at great peril and extreme discomfort. The crew unsmilingly accepted the

American cigarettes that we managed to bring with us during our escape, but seemed unhappy that we had no wristwatches.

Crews of Russian tanks, we heard later on, often consisted entirely of women, a tough, unsmiling breed. The commander of each tank, at least at that time, was an officer. Tankers, male or female, appeared to be greatly respected by other Soviet soldiers as specialists entrusted with the army's most valuable equipment. Maintenance of these tanks must have been a major problem, however, judging by the rate at which most Russian mechanical equipment broke down and the way tanks were operated.

By this time, as we traveled by tank and foot behind the frontlines, every road was filled with the Russian Army. It was moving by compass, in the direction of Berlin. There were no marching units of battalion or even company strength—only an endless succession of little groups of men walking West, or riding aboard GI trucks. Every so often a few soldiers would come along in a horse-drawn wagon laden down with loot from a Polish farmhouse.

There seemed to be no discipline, no planned movement of units, no kitchen trucks to feed the endless flow of unmilitary-looking soldiers. Yet every group was headed in the same direction, moving steadily, and evidently was able to forage for itself.

While this haphazard movement of troops may have lacked in efficiency it seemed to be highly practical. When a German strong point held up the Soviet

advance on one of its routes to Berlin, the Soviet commander at that point had only to wait until more troops straggled up, and soon he had enough manpower to mount an overwhelming attack.

Coming onto a Polish town after such an attack, Tacy and I discovered that we could gauge the size of the struggle by the number of feet sticking up out of the snow. At that time the Russians were short of footwear, and after each skirmish with the Germans they would simply remove the shoes from the resulting German corpses. In below-zero weather the legs of the dead remained pointing skyward after the shoes were wrenched from them.

The Russian GI, we were convinced by this time, is the world's toughest individual soldier. He has been used to hard physical labor all of his life, and is unaccustomed to Western-style comforts. His strength is often amazing. Many times, for example, we saw one or two soldiers manhandle a stuck vehicle that a squad of our soldiers might be expected to move. His training is rigorous and obviously tough. And he can live off the land indefinitely without hardship—except to the civilian population.

Along with his stamina, this fellow has a disregard for human life which can make him a fearless opponent. We soon had a good example of this.

By now we had met up with half a dozen other Americans who had gotten away from the POW column. We all happened to be watching a convoy of three trucks barrel on past, full of soldiers moving up to the front, when a Russian GI fell or was pushed out of the second truck, much to the merriment of his chums.

The driver of the following truck made no attempt to avoid hitting the man; instead he ran a wheel neatly over the fallen GI's head, killing him instantly. Neither truck stopped nor even slowed down, and we could see the passengers pointing to their dead friend and laughing. Casualties, it appeared, are the very least of a Soviet army commander's concerns.

Soon thereafter four of us—Lieutenants George Durgin, Randolph Holder, Tacy and I—joined up with a Russian captain who had been ordered back to Moscow and was traveling with his orderly, the toughest looking man I have ever seen.

This arrangement worked out very well. We were near Poznan at the time and hoped to reach either Murmansk or Odessa to get out by ship, or go on to Moscow to get out by plane. Our method in traveling with the Russian officer was to hitchhike on anything



"Now, Harry, stop and think; she can't give us away—who'd take us?"

that came along, and in this fashion we hoped to move first across the flat, snow-covered plains of Poland.

Ivan, our congenial captain, knew his army, and we relied on him to get the daily transportation. In his first attempt he signaled for a passing supply truck to stop, but the driver ignored him. Then Boris, the tough-looking orderly, was told to stand in the middle of the road and point his tommygun at the head of the driver of the next truck. He did, and it worked.

We all climbed aboard as the truck screeched to a stop; then Boris jumped in with us, grimacing evilly.

During the following week this technique got us rides aboard any number of vehicles, from horse-drawn carts to diesel trucks and including several "Shtudabagers."

On one occasion the truck we stopped was carrying some refugees. In the group there was a mother with a small infant, obviously cold and hungry, who cried continuously. As this seemed to make Boris nervous, the mother tried desperately to stop the baby's wailing, but to no avail.

Suddenly Boris could stand it no longer; he grabbed for the infant, apparently intending to eat it. The refugee mother screamed and tried to hold on, but Boris snatched it out of her arms—and then stuck it gently inside of his warm greatcoat, where it immediately went to sleep.

We all relaxed. Russian GI's, it seemed, could be human too.

At night we would usually split up when we came to a sizable town. Ivan disappeared to find whatever army quarters were provided, while we accepted the hospitality of Poles who always gathered around when the presence of Americans became known.

We spent many nights with Polish families that way, and heard a lot of atrocity stories about the Russian Army's dealings with civilians—tales of homes looted, daughters raped, property damaged for no apparent reason.

Of the Poles we talked to those nights, all preferred the occupation by the hated Germans to this worse new menace. We ran across only one procommunist Pole, an earnest youth who believed that Poland's future lay with Russia and that communism was the answer.

We slept during those nights on several crowded floors, in a hayloft, and on one or two real beds, the first any of us had slept on for two and a half years. The Poles insisted, too, that we share their carefully hidden rations. We could offer in return only a few American cigarettes and our deep sympathy.

But one night, when we had reached the fair-sized Polish city of, I believe, Lwow, Ivan announced that we were all

to stay at the leading hotel, which had been taken over by the Soviet Army for transient officers. So we did, and it was almost the end of Ivan.

The hotel was plush indeed by local standards, and wholly undamaged. We checked in, were assigned a suite of rooms, and then began to circulate from room to room around the hotel under Ivan's guidance, meeting our brothers in arms.

Most of the Russian officers had been in combat for a long time and were trying, apparently, to make up for it by getting looped as quickly as possible. So a bit of vodka flowed, and toasts were drunk in room after room to "Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill," among other things. The war began to seem



far, far away. It then seemed like an excellent idea, as a gesture of allied solidarity, for Ivan to switch uniforms with our man Tacy.

All went well until we found ourselves cruising into the room of an unsmiling political commissar. He proceeded to let loose a flow of Russian with a lot of "nyets" in it. A few such pungent phrases sobered our friend instantly, and we soon found ourselves all back in our own rooms.

Now Ivan reported that we would now *gehen* to bed and *schlafen* immediately, or it was the firing squad for all hands. We did, without argument.

Fear of these political officers was almost universal among the Russian Army men with whom we talked during these weeks. The commissars apparently play a prime role in keeping the restless Soviet Army in line. A word from any one of them was, and presumably still is, enough to have a man shot on the spot for deviation from some party-line policy handed down by the high command.

By the time we reached Warsaw, it was doubly apparent why the Poles did

not trust our allies or their army. The city of Warsaw was wrecked, nearly every building flattened. A few months before it had been one of Europe's most beautiful cities. Then the Russian Army had reached the banks of the Vistula River overlooking the city, and a gallant Polish underground force under General Bor had risen up against the Germans holding Warsaw.

Week after week the Poles battled the German forces in their city, while the Russians continued to sit on the other side of the river, refusing to send either assistance or supplies. Gradually the beautiful city was blown up, block by block, as fighting raged through it. The Polish defenders pleaded with the onlooking Russians for aid, to no avail. Finally General Bor's Polish force was overpowered and he was forced to surrender. Only then did the Russians move, encircling and taking the city in short order.

We arrived just a few weeks after this had happened, and talked with Poles who took part in the uprising. One was a young boy with the face of an old man, one of the heroes of the uprising who crept through the city's sewers to carry ammunition and scarce supplies to Poles fighting isolated actions around the city.

The bitterness felt by the survivors of that Warsaw uprising already had spread to nearly all the Poles with whom we had been in contact. That alone, we believe, will prevent Poland from ever being a reliable satellite of the Russians, will make the Poles instead into an anti-Soviet fifth column if World War III comes.

After spending a night with Poles living in the half-demolished basement of a wrecked building in Warsaw itself, we crossed the makeshift bridge built by the Russians across the Vistula and hitchhiked to the old Polish military academy of Rembertov nearby, where we had heard some Americans were established. Here, in a huge, old stone building, the Russians had set up a refugee center, with probably 1,000 or more refugees from every nationality in Europe being accommodated there temporarily.

It was there that we found about 70 of our colleagues, American officers who had been wounded and had been under medical care in the prison hospital back at Oflag 64. They had been left behind when the POW column pulled out, and they were later overrun by the Russians. They also had a few tales to tell.

The Ruskies, they reported, had overrun the American camp about a week after the Germans had moved the column out. It had been a strange liberation, somehow typical of how the Russian Army operates.

After weeks of promises, interspersed with looting, the Soviets sent a convoy of seven lend-lease, 2½-ton trucks to the camp. The American wounded were loaded aboard and driven, day and night, straight through to the Rembertov collection point.

There we met them and after the Russians promised immediate evacuation by plane, train, and/or jeep, we agreed to stay on for a few days.

The Russians probably were doing their best with limited facilities to feed and provide for the clamorous, filthy refugees. We fared like the rest, sleeping on the floor and eating two meals a day of *kasha* — a kind of ground barley — and tea with a bit of sugar in it.

But what Russians promised, as we found to be always the case, was far different from what they actually planned to do. We spent weeks at that refugee center, and contracted violent dysentery before we finally got away.

During this period we found out something about the women of the Russian Army, who seemed to play a much different role from that of the Wacs of our Army.

In every town we had seen Red Army women acting as military police, directing traffic with the help of small MP sticks. We had, in fact, been offered the personal services of some of these MP's by several Russian officers; we had declined with thanks.

At the refugee center there were other types of army women. Our first act was to take a delousing hot shower, which we welcomed after several weeks without a bath. The attendant there turned out to be a middle-aged female with playful tendencies, who wacked us across the buttocks as part of the service.

The doctors who cared for our wounded colleagues all were women, a large percentage of them apparently Jewish and all fairly competent. The condition of the wounded went downhill, but largely because of the acute shortage of medicines and decent food.

A number of women army officers appeared at Rembertov from time to time, one of them I remember as being allegedly a P-39 pilot. We were told that a large number of Russian pilots, like Russian tank drivers, were women at that time.

There was little segregation by gender. This proved embarrassing at first, particularly in the single, crowded "men's room." But you got used to it under the circumstances. I will never forget the amazing dexterity shown by some female Russians in using the vertical facilities there.

Women all looked alike in the heavily padded Russian uniform; they had a five-by-five appearance. But they play a major role in the Soviet Army, and they seemed to be used in nearly every job

except in that of the infantry soldier.

In due time the Russians reported

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that they had arranged transportation for us into the Soviet Union and then to a port. This turned out to be a number of freight cars on a train headed for the Ukraine.



Chaplain's Corner

By National Chaplain
Rev. FELTHAM S. JAMES
Bethel Methodist Church
Charleston, S. C.

O Lord, open our eyes that we may see ourselves as Thou seest us; reveal to us through Thy mercy what is wrong in us in our daily living, and cleanse us through Thy mighty power. Amen.

Let us pray that God will deliver us from all evil desires, from our indifference to His way and will, and from our refusal to use the gifts with which He has so richly endowed us.

Let us pray that God will deliver us from boastful pride, from self-seeking, and from our blindness to the rights of others.

Let us pray that God will deliver us from harsh words, from unruly tempers, and from our readiness to think the worst of others.

Let us ask God for strength to so live that there shall be nothing of which we are ashamed when the sun has set, nor in the eventide of our lives when our tasks are done and we go to meet Him face to face.

Boxcars are used as standard transportation for Russian troops, as well as for prisoners being sent to Siberia. The facilities are roughly the same — two large shelves, front and back, for sleeping, and an iron, pot-bellied stove in the center for cooking and warmth. Each boxcar, as I recall, held about 16 of us.

The slow, wood-burning train pulled out one bitterly cold morning and traveled to Brest-Litovsk, a partially demolished Russian city where everything looked gray and little was to be seen except grim-faced women hauling heavy loads of equipment to the rail depot.

Then it moved south and traveled some 1,500 miles across the flat, snow-covered steppes of Russia to the Ukrainian port of Odessa on the Black Sea.

The trip took ten days. We stopped at every little village of sod huts to get wood to burn in the locomotive; we traveled at slow speeds because of the recently repaired tracks and partially wrecked equipment.

The Russians had provided some army blankets for our use, but unfortunately they provided no food. So as we went south, we bartered the things we carried with us, including bits of uniforms, at the "free market" which existed in the open at every town where the train made its frequent stops.

Along the way we kept from freezing, despite the icy winds which blew across the flat Russian plains, by "liberating" pieces of wood at every stop for burning in our stove.

We reached Odessa in March 1945, soon after the Yalta Conference had been held nearby. There the haphazard attitude of the frontline forces was less apparent, and the Russians carefully confined all American officers to a tightly guarded building which I believe had once been the Italian consulate.

There began a series of interrogations by the Russians. We were all required to give, among other things, our names and ranks, which were translated into Russian characters. And I recall the interpreter expressing some surprise at the large number of Americans named "Kilroy."

Here, however, we were fed. The usual dish was *kasha* and fish heads, which produced a return of dysentery.

We were also able to talk to a number of rear-echelon Russian soldiers.

What did they think of communism? Of those who would talk politics, nearly all turned out to be violently opposed to the Stalin regime and to the Kremlin's form of totalitarianism. This had been true, too, among the soldiers we had talked with in Poland.

How about the Germans? Often they had been welcomed as liberators, but they had turned out to be just as bad as the Kremlin leaders.

Just what were the Russians fighting for? Mother Russia, or the Ukraine homeland, or the soldier's own district, or to drive the invader from their native soil — always something to that effect.

This has since led to one obvious question. Wouldn't Russian forces, if sent to invade the West in a new war, defect in large numbers if Soviet troops were convinced that the Western powers might rid them of communism and then leave them alone? How could that be assured? This is something which would take great ingenuity, but which, we are



"I'm going shopping, dear — I'll be back at six o'clock or sixty dollars — whichever occurs first!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

convinced, needs to have some high-level thought given to it.

As we saw it, in brief, the Russian Army is a tough, highly ingenious force when it has something big to fight for — regardless of whether its weapons are burp guns or atomic missiles. Even though it is inefficient and primitive in many ways, it could be unbeatable in any new war unless some way is found to get the truth across — that the West is not out to destroy the Russian people and has no plans to destroy the Russian countryside as Hitler tried to do.

What happened to the Americans in Odessa? We left about two weeks later on a British ship which had just brought in a load of liberated Russian war prisoners, who were terrified of coming home again — for good reason, as it turned out. We sailed to Egypt and thence to Naples, where we rejoined the U.S. Army.

The Russian Army, we were told by a briefing officer some months later, now has been made obsolete by the atomic bomb. But those of us who saw that army in action are very much inclined to doubt it.

THE END

Products Parade

(Continued from page 8)

water power. Called the *Rembrandt Potato Peeler*, it is a watertight bowl which holds potatoes and other vegetables while a powerful stream of water tumbles them around against abrasive sides. Peels are said to disappear in one minute. The price is \$9.95; the manufacturer is Channel Products Corp., 47-39 49th St., Woodside 77, N. Y.

A simple and effective way of preventing rust in guns, motors, tools, machinery, etc., is offered by the *Marlin Firearms Co.*, New Haven, Conn., in a product called *Rustopper*. To rustproof, you merely squeeze the tube containing *Rustopper*, a powder, and vapor from the powder condenses on iron or steel to form an invisible shield. The price per tube is one dollar. For use in motors, *Rustopper* can be obtained in *Protector Plugs*, designed to shoot the contents into cylinders. A pair of these Plugs sells for \$1.50.

You no longer have to undergo the drudgery of twisting the barrel of an automatic pencil to advance the lead. Now this chore is done automatically in a *pencil that keeps feeding lead as you use it up*. No adjustment is ever necessary since the point is always the correct length to prevent breaking the lead. The pencil can be obtained for a dollar, postpaid, from *Tru-Tip Corp.*, 153-09 10th Ave., Whitestone 57, N. Y. Colors available are black, gray, red, blue, green.

Outdoorsmen can now keep their feet warm with *temperature controlled electric socks*. The "juice" is supplied by a compact battery that is attached to one's belt. Unseen wires snap to sock top, and allow freedom of movement. Two 6-volt batteries are required, and with intermittent use are said to last for days. Available in red only in small, medium and large sizes. The price is \$15.95 a pair from *The Campus Co.*, 155 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11.

A new *portable voice recorder called the Dictet* has been announced by *Dictaphone Corp.*, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City. About the size of a home movie camera, this small, battery-operated device has many new features. Battery life indicators show the strength of the batteries; the magnetic tape comes in a magazine which is easily changed; different microphones are available for varying pickup conditions. The outfit weighs less than three pounds, sells for \$294. Case is \$14.50 extra.

Tape recording enthusiasts who have had to cut and splice their tapes with scissors and blades will find their work simplified with a new *low-cost, precision editor being offered by Alonge Products, Inc.*, 165 E. 23rd St., New York City 11. The *Alonge splicer* handles ¼-inch tape, cutting it with a center blade which can be set for different angles. Splicing is accomplished with a

single downward stroke. The price is \$29.95 postpaid.

A *dual-purpose electric shaver* which can be used at home or in your car is the *Auto-Home Rollectric, made by Remington*. For automobile use you merely plug it into the cigarette lighter. The price is \$33.50.

Now you can have all the drawer space you want by means of custom installations made possible with *drawers molded of Bakelite phenolic plastic*. They come in three different sizes, are resistant to swelling and warping, and are easily installed. Information can be had from the manufacturer, *Knoll-Drake Products, Inc.*, 120 E. 56th St., New York City 22.

If you are not satisfied with the red warning lights that you may have in your car to show oil pressure and electrical discharge, gauges are now available which give precise readings. The *ammeter-oil pressure gauge kits* are being made by *Stewart-Warner Corp.*, 1826 Diversey Pkwy., Chicago 14, and sell for \$8.40.

Shaving is made easier with a *Quik-Shave Lathering Brush* which has a plastic handle which holds your favorite cream. You merely wet the bristles and squeeze the handle to get lather. Available for \$3.95 postpaid from *Joseph J. Blake*, Box 425, Gilroy, Calif.

A *new type of paint edging tool* which enables anyone to paint around windows, doors, baseboards, etc., without leaving overlaps, brush marks, and rough edges is the *Bestt Edger*, announced by *Emerson House*, P.O. Box 370, Downers Grove, Ill. The edger is 4 by 3 inches and it contains a replaceable mohair pad which holds paint, varnish, or enamel. Ingenious wheels guide the edger smoothly along woodwork to prevent smearing. The price is a dollar postpaid; refills are 65¢.

A novel means of hanging a gun has been developed by *Lee-Bert, Inc.*, 900 Lapeer, Saginaw, Mich. Their product, called a *Gun-Caddy*, is a *strong, flexible strap which is slipped through the gun barrel and hooked through the trigger guard*, permitting the weapon to be hung up easily. The price is \$3.00 apiece or two for \$5.00.

It is no longer necessary to guess if a fuse is burned out. *Home Products Co.*, 616 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis 2, Minn., is marketing a *battery-operated Home Fuse Tester* which tests all kinds of fuses easily. Two terminals are touched to the fuse and if it is in working order the tester lights up. The price is \$2.95 postpaid.

Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

baseball and other athletics that outweighed his physical equipment. When he enlisted in the Illinois National Guard in 1940, four years out of Notre Dame, he weighed only 120 pounds.

During his years in college, he worked summers as a truck driver, and he carries a union card in Teamsters local 710.

Intent on following in his father's footsteps in banking, Jack studied business administration at Harvard Business School. In October of 1937 he went to work in the bank, serving for a while as a messenger, and moving around among lesser jobs in all the departments. This early practical experience in banking convinced him that he should take even more graduate studies, but ominous world events hinted that this might be delayed.

At a wedding of mutual friends in June, 1939, Jack met Mary Jane Harrigan of Evanston, Ill., dated her, vowed he'd marry her, and did, on Dec. 20, 1941, when he had already been on active duty in the Army for nine months.

With World War Two already raging in Europe, Gleason had enlisted in the 124th Field Artillery of the Illinois National Guard as a private, in Sept. 1940. He applied for a commission and was made a 2nd lieutenant on Feb. 1, 1941. He went on active Army duty on March 5, 1941, remaining on active duty for nearly 5 years.

His Army career began with the 124th Field Artillery, which was activated with the 33rd Division, but he saw duty with a number of outfits.

He was on detached service with the 5th Amphibious Corps in the Pacific, at the Kwajalein invasion, and in the Gilbert Islands. He saw duty at Port Moresby, Finschafen, Maffin Bay and Wakde.

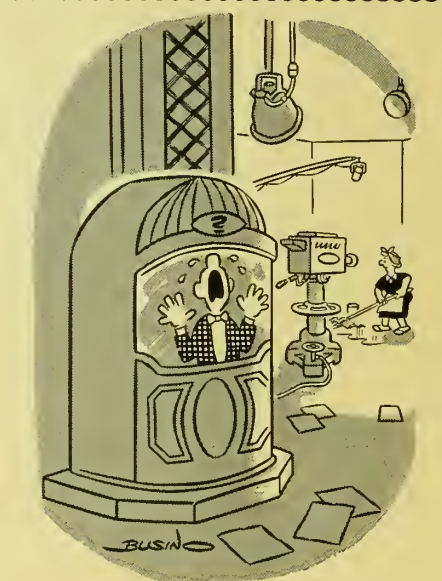
Gleason rejoined the 33rd Division, at Lingayen Gulf, in the Philippines. He was with it in the northern Luzon mountains, staging for the invasion of Japan, when the war ended. But it was more than five months later, on Jan. 29, 1946, that he was detached from active duty as a major and ready to take up his civilian career again.

If his ideas about the welfare of children were jelled in the cauldron of experience to coincide with those of The American Legion, so were his ideas about the military obligations of citizens; and to Gleason, ideas and ideals don't run very deep if you don't translate them into action.

If Gleason was a civilian again in 1946, he was also a soldier, for keeps. He helped reorganize the Illinois National Guard in late 1946 and became 33rd Division Ordnance Officer. He remained in the Guard, and in July, 1950, was

promoted to colonel, becoming ass't chief of staff, G2. In 1951 he resigned from the Guard and joined the Army's Officers Reserve Corps, becoming a student instructor in the Command and General Staff School.

In 1955 he was assigned as chief of staff of the 85th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Reserve. He became assistant division commander the same year, and in January, 1956, President Eisenhower nominated him for the rank of brigadier general. The nomination was approved



"Help!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

by the Senate May 19, 1956 and Gleason was sworn in the same day.

Although he is entirely noncommittal about his combat experiences, the record shows that Gleason has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with two clusters and the Soldiers Medal.

Carrying out his sense of military obligations in reserve duties takes about one tenth of his waking hours each year. In the middle of last summer, when it is customary for a candidate for the national commandership of the Legion to be campaigning hard, Jack was on two weeks active duty with the 85th Division.

Paralleling his reserve military career since 1946, he has pursued three civilian careers, as (1) Gleason the businessman, (2) Gleason the civic leader and (3) Gleason the American Legionnaire.

Returning to the First National Bank of Chicago in 1946, he became a vice-president nine years later at the age of 40, youngest in the history of the bank. And he was at last able to continue the additional graduate studies which he'd set his heart on five years earlier, before war's interruption. By taking part-time

courses at the University of Wisconsin Graduate School he completed a graduate course in banking in 1951.

In 1955 Gleason heard of a helicopter company for sale, the Chicago Helicopter Airways, one of three helicopter lines in the country certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board. He and a group of friends bought it.

"I never had so much fun or so much hard work in my life," he says, "as the helicopter company provides. It's an exciting infant business, with a big future that you get a bang out of helping shape."

The company carries passengers, mail and cargo between Chicago's Midway and O'Hare airports and downtown Chicago, and carries mail to 68 northern Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin cities three times daily, using a fleet of 14 helicopters, including three Sikorsky S-58's. It delivers its downtown Chicago payloads to Meigs Field on the lakeshore.

His strong banking experience has channelled Gleason's enthusiasm for youth movements into their fund raising aspects, where he is best qualified to serve.

One of his favorite youth movements is the Girl Scouts. Gleason is convinced that far too little attention is paid to girls in youth programs, especially in those aimed at making better citizens of youngsters.

His logic is simple and devastating: "The girls of today are the wives and mothers of the future. If you want to instill anything in youth, instill it in the girls. They'll raise the next generation. Train girls in Americanism and in fine ideals and you won't have to worry about their children being the young communists or criminals of tomorrow.

"What I learned that was good, I learned from my mother. Bring the girls up right and they'll bring their sons up right."

Gleason was the chairman of the Girl Scout fund drive in Chicago in 1949 that raised about \$70,000, and served several years as vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Girl Scout Council. He says that he was particularly interested in the scout work that got girls from Chicago's less desirable areas out into the woodlands for a while, where they could see and learn of better things than the slums.

In other non-Legion civic activities, Gleason is a director of the Cerebral Palsy Association; was vice-chairman of the American Red Cross drive in Chicago that raised two million dollars in 1951-52, and has been active in the Chicago Mayor's Youth Foundation which promotes big football games between public and parochial schools.

Their big gates provide funds for police and fire heroism awards and aid to widows, and scholarships for students in every high school, public or private, in the city.

In 1953, Gleason was vice-chairman of National Brotherhood Week in Chicago, a program sponsored annually by the National Council of Christians and Jews.

Jack Gleason's introduction to The American Legion was partly the doing of Clarence (Bump) Cross, long a Legion leader in Illinois and a member of The American Legion's national Finance Commission, also a vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Cross was instrumental in having the WW2 veteran employees of the bank form a Legion Post of their own, the First National Bank of Chicago Post #985. Gleason was one of the organizers of the Post, and in 1946 he and his close friend, M. K. (Red) Hillstrom, were the leading candidates for the commandership of the Post in its first year. Gleason was chosen, and Hillstrom became Post Commander the following year. Under Gleason's leadership the newly formed Post became the largest World War II Post in Illinois.

Having gotten into the Legion, and having found its basic tenets to closely parallel his own personal beliefs, Jack became active on a wider scale, became known widely, and his administrative ability and unpretentious personality attracted attention.

Illinois Legionnaires named him Alternate National Executive Committeeman for their State, an office he filled in 1947 and 1948, and endorsed him for membership on the national Legislative Commission.

Then, for two years, from 1949 to 1951, he was Illinois' National Executive Committeeman.

In 1951 he was named vice-chairman of The American Legion's national Rehabilitation Commission.

He held this position continuously until the moment of his election to the National Commandership. A few days before his election to high office at Atlantic City, last September, when he could have been excused from commission duties to tend to his campaigning, Gleason, the leading candidate, was found not in his suite entertaining callers, but sitting in on a Convention meeting of the Rehabilitation Commission.

Gleason's interest, competence, willingness and leadership in veterans' rehabilitation were recognized in 1949 by Illinois' Democratic Governor Stevenson, who named Jack to an eight-year term on the three-man Illinois State Veterans Commission; and again recognized last spring by the Republican Governor Stratton, when he reappointed Gleason for an additional six years. The

commission, whose other members are James P. Ringley and William Smith, is a policy board which oversees the administration of Illinois' State veterans laws by a 600-man staff.

In 1953 National Commander Arthur Connell named Gleason chairman of his special American Legion committee to fight the damaging recommendations of the first Hoover Report regarding benefits and care for disabled veterans.

Gleason was very active in formulating the Legion's strategy for protecting the VA hospitals from dismemberment by attack by both the Hoover Commission and organized medicine. When mounting attacks on the veterans hospitals seemed to threaten their existence, and when organized medicine was campaigning strongly to remove every non-service-connected patient from the hospitals, Gleason's fundamental logic cut to the core of the question.

"They call veterans' medical care socialism; they say all the veterans are bums and liars, they project the cost of the care into the distant future to scare people," he said. "Let's not get side-tracked by the endless new arguments. There's only one reason why we, the Legionnaires, want any non-service-connected patients cared for.

"We think each individual patient who qualifies under existing law is deserving of the care, and that his circumstances merit the common sympathy of ourselves and the American people, while his past military service entitles him to such care as his condition merits from the Federal Government.

"Let's tell the Legionnaires and the public who the patients are, what their circumstances are, and lay it on the line on that basis. If they aren't deserving, the people will judge. If they are deserving, the people will judge that too."

As a result of this philosophy of Gleason and the special committee he served on, *The American Legion Magazine* began publishing capsulized case histories of non-service-connected VA hospital patients, which had been collected in personal bedside interviews by members of The American Legion Field Service.

The public effect was arresting, since the case histories of the actual veteran patients made a pathetic document, entirely at odds with the libels on sick veterans that had been aired by other groups. Only just now, three years later, have the attackers of the veterans hospitals begun to catch their breath and renew the assault.

With Jack Gleason as National Commander of The American Legion this year, the timing may not be the best for a renewed attack on the sick veterans in the Veterans Administration hospitals.

THE END

"Sound off!"

(Continued from page 4)

The American Legion should arrange to have present several hundred Korea veterans, not carrying any banners or saying anything, but merely being present, several ranks deep, silent, with black ties and dark suits. Possibly it would be even better to have the younger brothers and sisters of soldiers who were killed in action in Korea.

John A. Ewald, Jr.
Malverne, N. Y.

STOP TATTOOING

Sir: Shouldn't the U. S. Government prevent young Americans from marking themselves for life with tattoos? It's bad enough with servicemen getting tattooed, but now teen-agers are getting marked up even before they get into service. I have two tattoos, and they'd never be on me today except for the fact that I was a 17-year-old who didn't know any better. I'd love to have them removed, but I've seen some of the scars they leave. The Government ought to close all tattoo shops.

Alfred Theodore
Palmer, Mass.

SCHOOL MESS

Sir: The ban on the posting of non-denominational plaques of the Ten Commandments in New York public schools is the work of so-called "liberals." School children in New York's schools are known to use language that would shock a drill instructor. Cases of indecent exposure, sales of pornographic pictures, sexual crimes are not uncommon. Many teachers are resigning because of conditions in the schools. Yet the "liberals" who claim to be concerned are violent in their opposition to the one thing that is the only cure-all in this battle against delinquency—the Ten Commandments.

Edward Clarke
Bronx, N. Y.

WASHING, CLEANING

Sir: I was surprised when I read the letter in your column from Ruth D. Goldberg, Cleanliness Bureau, New York City. Apparently she does not know that practically every dry cleaning establishment in the city will clean your flag, without charge, for the month preceding Flag Day, June 14. I know mine does.

William L. Schneider
New York City

Letters published in *Sound Off!* do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off!*, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

PARTING SHOTS

Season's Greetings

Now Christmas cards are bringing
Their messages to you
From lots of lovely people
You did not send them to.

— ROBERT G. SMITH

REFUNDS



"She never buys anything, just
kind of trades with us."

Big Decision

The problem many bachelors face is
whether to stay single or knot.

— HAL CHADWICK

Conversation

If there's one thing I admire about my wife it is her ability, as the eggheads say, to communicate. So when she declares, "You are stupid and dull when we have company. All you can talk about is fights, cars and women. You should do something about it," I decide to take her advice. And so I read up on things besides fights, cars and women and within a week I've made real progress. In fact, by the time my wife has invited five couples over for an evening, I am ready, only I have to wait for a lull in the conversation which comes about five minutes after everybody is present.

"Does anybody know where salary comes from?" I begin.

Jim Greer's face is the only one that isn't blank. "From profits," he said.

"I mean the word salary," I explain. Nobody knows. "Well, the Romans used to pay their soldiers in salt and from salt you get salary, see?" Nobody says anything and so I add, "Believe it or not."

After a few seconds when nobody else has anything to offer I start again with, "Did you know that Texas is the only state which can divide itself into five smaller states?" I'm not sure whether it's

five or six but nobody bothers about that. I smile at my wife because I know she must be very happy with me. Everybody looks at me without saying anything.

By now I am in my glory. "Do you know who said 'continual dropping weareth away a stone'?" I ask.

Nobody knows, and so I say, "Lucretius and he was born in 95 B. C. which made him a very young man to say such a wise thing because he died in 55 B. C."

By now I'm the center of attraction and I'm happy for my wife's sake so I keep on going. "Does anybody know where Martin Van Buren was born?"

It is then that Mike Garvin who is a garbage collector says, "He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y. in 1772. In 1808 he was Surrogate of Columbia County and four years later he was Governor of New York State. In the same year he became Secretary of State and two years later he was Minister to Great Britain and in 1837 he became President. In 1840 he was defeated for re-election and four years later also defeated and he died in 1862." Then he asks, "Does anybody know where he died?"

It is my big moment. "In Washington," I shout.

Mike only shakes his head. "In bed —." There are a few minutes of silence and then my wife says, "Herbert, maybe the boys would like to go in the other room and watch the fights on TV."

They do. — MYLES D. BLANCHARD

Daffynition

FIREPROOF: Being related to the boss.

— JACK HERBERT

Holiday Spirit

*Christmas comes only once a year
And I'm not the guy to mock it,*

*For it fills me with neighborliness and cheer
(Though it empties me in the pocket,
And it's a season I fret and fume*

On the problem of what I should give to whom,

*And how many cards to be mailing out
To people I don't give a whoop about;
And the number of tips to get glad smirks
From janitors, waiters, porters and clerks!)*

*But I love Christmas—don't get me wrong,—
I join in its merriment, mirth and song
I set up a Christmas tree;
(But when it's over and bills appear,
Well, Christmas coming but once a year
Is often enough for me!)*

— HOWARD WINLEY

Woeful Fact

Parking is such street sorrow.

— DON TANNER

Like Father

*Year after year I plainly see
My son is growing more like me,
And for his sake, I'm just a touch
Regretful I'm like me so much.*

— RICHARD ARMOUR

Arithmetic Problem

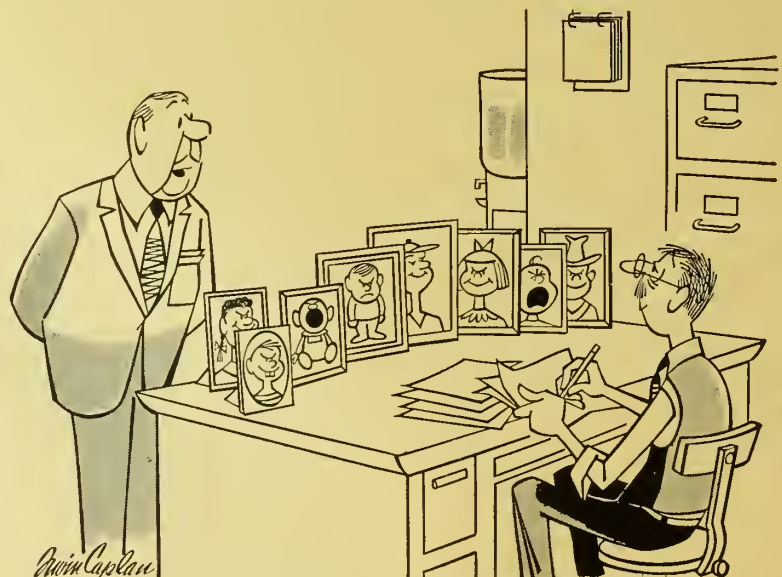
After Noah had put the last of his animal passengers ashore, he made a tour of the ark and came across two little snakes crying in the corner. "Why are you crying, little snakes?" asked Noah.

"Because we can't go ashore," sobbed one of the snakes.

"Why can't you go ashore? I told all of the animals and creatures to go forth and multiply."

"That's just it," cried the snakes. "We're adders."

— ERNIE KERNS



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stay here and work during your vacation."



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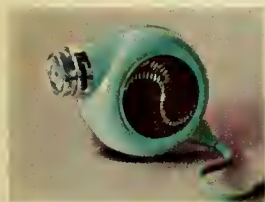
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